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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Court Issue Again to Fore
Labor Against Labor Now
Albania Follows Worn Path

¶ **President Roosevelt's determination** to have his way with the Supreme Court, despite the loud (if, possibly, minority) chorus of objections to it, not only embarrasses his supporters but alienates numbers of friends. As the Senate Judiciary Committee prepares to hold its final meeting, predictions point to an 11 to 7 vote against the court rejuvenation proposal. The House, apparently, is prepared to follow Mr. Roosevelt's lead, but the Senate is divided with a by no means certain majority leaning Roosevelt-ward.

¶ **All this, of course,** makes the possibility of a decision on the constitutionality of the Social Security Act of vital importance, since a decision favorable to New Deal aims would further weaken claims of liberals that a judicial reform is necessary to insure progressive legislation, and a decision against it would be used as an argument for court augmentation. There is, however, another factor—the factor of right.

¶ **There are still** in Washington in both parties men whose primary interest is in the righteous course rather than the politically, or even socially, expedient course. In the long run their way will be found the wise way. In the long run the wise way will prevail.

¶ **War in the ranks** of labor. Occasional skirmishes which have burst out between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. ever since John L. Lewis's failure to dominate the old labor organization at the New Orleans convention, now break out into open warfare, as the two organizations battle for control in the nation's municipal transit systems. The engagement which precipitated the battle began when the New York Interborough Rapid Transit Lines held a labor referendum which gave the collective bargaining victory to the Lewis organization. Aroused by the victory, John J. Sullivan, a general organizer of this type of labor for the A. F. of L., announced his organization would ignore the result of the referendum even to the point of carrying it to the Supreme Court. Simultaneously, it was revealed that the A. F. of L. is mobilizing to keep control of transit labor in key cities of the United States. When labor sits down on labor, it takes chances on a crack-up.

¶ **Albania, one of the last** strongholds of orthodox Muhammadanism in the East, flames in rebellion. A former Minister of the Interior and a Captain Gjyben of the army lead forces opposed to King Zog, in a Muhammadan effort to discourage present trends toward modernism and liberalism. King Zog's government attempts to fasten the revolt on Communists, but its charges are contradicted by the insurrectionists. The ban on polygamy and the unveiling of women, they declare, are the main occasions for the uprising, which assumes a dual objective: the return of old religious customs and the check on liberalism. It all has a familiar note: liberalism leans toward dictatorialism; conservatism leans toward reactionaryism; when both would gain by leaning toward each other.

¶ **The organization campaign,** long threatened among Ford Motor Company workers by the United Automobile Workers of America, seems approaching its initiation. Union officials now say that offices for the campaign will be opened later this week when they propose to launch the campaign "with a splash." The organization is drafting plans for a conference on changes to be proposed in its agreement with General Motors Corporation. The union is in an embarrassing position in relation to the Ford plant. Since Mr. Ford has pioneered in giving labor a larger share of profits, the union finds it difficult to uncover a real strike issue. Contented workmen are the most naturally conservative people in the world. Thus the United Automobile Workers' president, Mr. Martin, first has to engineer a campaign of discontent. Labor would be wise, if it seeks public approval, to wage its battles where wrongs against it are more pronounced.

¶ **Prophets of old** were stoned when they warned mankind away from the fleshpots, but Jerusalem fell and the prophets were vindicated. That the modern world might well profit from Old Testament history is generally preached from Christian pulpits today! One of the latest voices of warning is that of Dr. E. P. Pfatteicher, president of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, who at an annual convention declares that, in spite of an attempt by a large sector of the world's population to dethrone Him, God is not abdicating. Nations which drop religion, he warned, will be "swept into the dustpan of forgetfulness," but "God will continue his righteous reign." The possible unification of men and nations, the amelioration of social, economic, political maladjustments, seem nearer human apprehension as the fact of God is contemplated. They come into individual experiences as the fact of God is accepted.

Car Speed Limited By British Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A number of devices have recently been invented in England for mechanically controlling the speed of vehicles in speed limit areas.

Many of these devices were brought to light following reference in the press to a resolution passed by the committee of the Pedestrians' Association that the speed of such vehicles be mechanically controlled.

One of the best of the devices, according to a recent Quarterly News Letter of the Pedestrians' Association, is the Maxometer, which restricts the speed to a given figure without depriving the vehicle of a reserve of engine power in taking gradients.

Though this device is intended chiefly for coaches and trucks subject to a general limit, it may also be fitted to a private car; when the driver comes to a built-up area he may turn a switch which brings the device into action and illuminates a pilot light to show that the device is working.

Negrin to Form Spanish Cabinet; Caballero Fails

VALENCIA, Spain, May 17 (AP)—Dr. Juan Negrin, Socialist former Minister of the Treasury, began today an effort to form Spain's sixth civil war government.

President Manuel Azana, called from virtual retirement to find a "win-the-war" government after Premier Francisco Largo Caballero was forced to resign, selected Dr. Negrin as Premier-designate after he had talked with both the Treasury Minister and with Diego Martinez Barrio, President of Congress.

Señor Largo Caballero, asked first to try a new government, failed to obtain the support of all parties.

Dr. Negrin is a former professor of the medical faculty of the University of Madrid. He has long been an active Socialist. He served several congressional terms and entered the first Largo Caballero Cabinet last September as Treasury Minister.

Azana Consults Leaders

The announcement of his selection was made after President Azana had conferred throughout the night with party leaders in an attempt to find a new "strong man" and end the crisis in the midst of hostilities with Fascist insurgents.

Señor Largo Caballero's refusal to continue efforts to form a new Ministry was based on strong opposition to his proposed Cabinet.

A stalemate was reached largely because of the veteran's insistence on retaining the War Portfolio with the Premiership.

This plan met the determined opposition of the Communists, who announced they were intent on reorganization of the war machine for "an intensive drive to victory" against Gen. Francisco Franco's insurgents.

The Communists were supported in their opposition to Señor Largo Caballero's proposals by Socialists, who refused to join any government in which there were no Communists, and by the Left Republicans who backed the Communists' demands for a stronger war policy.

Country Remains Calm

On the other hand, the C. N. T. (Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo, a Syndicalist organization of workers) denounced the Premier-designate's proposal to reduce the number of Anarchist seats in the Cabinet from four to two.

The C. N. T. also charged that the proposed Ministry gave the Socialists too strong an economic grip on Spain through the ministries accorded them.

Under his plan, the U. G. T.—Socialist-Communist Labor Party, with which he is affiliated—would have held the Premiership and the important portfolios of Public Defense, Interior and Foreign Affairs.

The C. N. T. would have been represented by Ministers of Justice and Health.

Señor Largo Caballero was supported by the Union Republicans.

Loyalists take rebel hill in drive north of Bilbao: Page 2.

Ban on War Toys Asked by Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17 — Toy manufacturers will be asked to make "energetic toys and tools" to take the place of soldiers to develop immunity to war propaganda among children, spokesmen for the Teachers' Guild Associates announced here today following a conference on peace education Saturday.

Teachers from both private and public schools agreed it was undesirable to give "war playthings" a prominent place in the child's mind. At a certain age pupils want "vigorous" tools for their recreational activities, it was conceded, but it was agreed that there were toys more advantageous for this instinct than soldiers and guns. Mallets and hammers were included on the list.

Mrs. John P. Herring, who reported for the elementary group, made a plea for "lead postmen, hod carriers and other workers of society instead of toy soldiers," as well as for convincing toy manufacturers there would be a market for these.

Several of the schools represented at the conference are already carrying on experiments in peace education through selected playthings, it was added.

'Danubia' Evolves at London: Plan Regional Economic Pacts To Link Nations of Old Empire

Hopes Raised of Getting Britain to Sacrifice 'Favored-Nation' Treatment to Build Economic Structure for Peace in Central Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 17—A strong drive to persuade Great Britain to agree to a new interpretation of the "most-favored-nation" treatment in international trade has been launched here during the coronation by Central European statesmen, who want to grant one another special regional preferences in order to build up political co-operation.

Hitherto Britain in her own "imperial preference system" has insisted on getting the benefit of all tariff reductions without exception, under the most-favored-nation clause of her trade treaties. Now, however, there are persistent reports that she is preparing to modify this attitude. Seeing that the recently concluded sugar convention shows she intends to keep her own imperial preferences for at least a further five years, any such change, it is believed, could only be in the direction of allowing certain regional preferences which would override the general application of the most-favored-nation clause.

Counter to Davis

The whole question bristles with difficulties. In particular, the suggested reinterpretation appears to run counter to the discussions carried on here by Mr. Norman Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, in the margin of sugar preference, when he was understood to have pressed for fewer and not more numerous exceptions of most-favored-nation treatment in general.

Yet political observers here are convinced that the best hope of cementing friendship between the Danubian states and thus establishing a strong bulwark of peace in this uneasy area, lies in re-establishing the economic co-operation which existed in the days of the Austro-Hungarian Empire when a large part of this region was a single unit without any customs barriers at all.

While realization of this goal is still distant, there is undoubtedly a feeling among Little Entente and Balkan Entente statesmen who came here for the coronation that the past few days have marked a considerable step forward.

Austrian Independence

In this connection there is reason to believe that Britain made it clear to visitors—including Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, German Minister for Defense and War— that maintenance of Austrian independence and consolidation of Central Europe generally are regarded as of utmost importance in London. Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austria's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, therefore returned to Vienna in the knowledge that Chancellor Schuschnigg's plans for the close political co-operation of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hun-

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Japanese Mission Links Prosperity To U.S. Good Will

LOS ANGELES, May 17 (AP)—Twenty-one members of the Japanese Economic Mission met with American trade experts today in a round-table discussion of commercial problems of the two nations.

The Japanese are on a six-week tour of the United States.

They had under discussion today a 12-point program, embracing such subjects as the Japanese markets for California oil and citrus products and American machinery; American markets for Japanese porcelain and chinaware; the promotion of Japanese tea in the United States, and question relating to the exchange of fishery products, automobile supplies, vegetable oil, and raw cotton and silk.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISO, May 17—Establishment of friendly relations among nations generally has been accomplished when business men understand problems and conditions of their neighbors, Chokyuro Kadono, executive director of the Japanese Economic Federation, gives this as the purpose of the world tour by the Japanese Economic Mission of 21 business leaders.

The Japanese Economic Mission arrived here recently on its first stop in the United States tour. Mr. Kadono pointed out that in its visits to the principal cities here the mission is returning courtesies extended by the National Foreign Trade Council in 1935 when W. Cameron Forbes, former ambassador to Japan, led a similar American mission to Japan.

Speaking of the accomplishments of the Forbes group, Mr. Kadono said: "The visit of the Forbes Mission served a most useful purpose in promoting good will and mutual understanding of economic conditions on the two sides of the Pacific."

At a luncheon given in honor of the visiting Japanese business men by the foreign trade association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Kadono repeatedly asserted in his address that "we are not here to drive bargains or to pick bones with you—for there are no bones to pick—but rather we are here to discuss and try to understand mutual problems.

"Without prosperity in America we cannot have prosperity in Japan," he stated. "The prosperity of a nation is sound and lasting only when it contributes to the well-being of the international family of nations, and that is our desire."

This same policy of friendly co-operation, and desire for an understanding of both nations by the business men of each was expressed by other members of the party.

Kanzo Shiozaki, consul general of Japan in San Francisco, drew a picture of the friendly trade relations between the United States and Japan since the first commercial treaty with Japan in 1858. The first economic mission to this country from Japan was in 1860 when Admiral Kaishu Katsu came to call on President Buchanan, as Japan's first peace ambassador to the United States.

Particular attention was called to the fact that Mrs. Kadono, one of two women in the party, is the granddaughter of Admiral Katsu.

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Farm Forces Split As New Relief Bill Goes to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—The most complicated and sweeping farm relief bill ever presented to Congress was given to the House Agriculture Committee today. The superlatives were applied by members of Congress after they had heard the details of the project which was drawn up largely by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

The conservative National Grange took very little part in the program and has not taken a stand on it. The program, estimated to cost $800,000,000 annually, and submitted as a substitute for the invalidated AAA, is felt by many to be a direct challenge to the Supreme Court, at the time that the reorganization proposals is pending.

Sweeping Program

Other circumstances in the formulation of the program point to a division of farm sentiment, recalling the fissure now existing in organized labor. Something of the difference, if not the rivalry, which now separates the C. I. O. from the conservative A. F. of L., is seen in the attitude of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange. Edward A. O'Neal, head of the federation, and long-time southern Democrat, has been a major supporter of President Roosevelt with the consistency of John L. Lewis. Members of the Grange have appeared to denounce the President's court reorganization plan, but Mr. O'Neal of the federation is understood to favor it.

The new farm program, drawn up largely by Frederic P. Lee, special counsel of the Farm Bureau Federa-

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Survey Seeks Union of U. S. Power Groups

Formation of Federal Power Administration Urged for Efficiency

Brookings Report

Economy in Public Service Aim of Reorganization Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17 — Consolidation into a single independent agency of all the power activities of the United States Government, to be known as the "Federal Power Administration" is recommended by the Brookings Institution as part of the drive for greater efficiency and economy in the federal service.

This information was made known today by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Senate reorganization committee, who has been making public from time to time as they became available parts of the Brookings study of the Federal Government, undertaken for the Senate select committee to investigate executive agencies.

The Brookings Institution likewise recommends consolidation of mineral resources agencies of the Government.

Sweeping Reorganization

In the field of power, the report urges a reorganization of the present Federal Power Commission, and the grouping within it of the power division of the PWA, the rural electrification Administration, and the Electric Home & Farm Authority.

All agencies of the Government dealing with power would be brought into the one fold, except security regulation and physical operation of government-owned power plants.

"There does not appear to be any method of separating the functions of the SEC and the Federal Power Commission with respect to public utility companies without impairing the effectiveness" of the agencies, the report said, and it recommended a joint board to pass on all matters within overlapping jurisdiction of these two units.

Function of Operating Agency

The Brookings report takes the ground that an operating agency functioning as a "yardstick" should not be permitted to regulate its own production or determine its own rates. Accordingly, it proposes that the new administration exercise this supervision with respect to the power plant operations of such agencies as TVA, the bureau of reclamation and the army engineers. The new power administration, furthermore, would conduct all research work in the subject and become the central agency for all information on the matter.

In the field of mineral resources, the Brookings report proposes that the work of the Petroleum Conservation Division should be restricted to enforcing the Connally Act and to advising the Secretary of the Interior in petroleum policy, and that studies looking to prevention of waste be transferred to the Bureau of Mines.

A variety of other proposals to avoid duplication are included. Senator Byrd's office explained the latest two chapters of the Brookings study will be followed by at least 10 more.

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A Talk That Preceded a Revolt

Wide World

As Count Ciano Conversed With King Zog

The Photograph Shows King Zog of Albania (Left) and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, During Their Conference April 30, When They Discussed Certain Questions in the Light of the Recent Italo-Yugoslav Pact

TIRANA, Albania, May 17—Significantly soon after the Italo-Yugoslav agreement and Count Galeazzo Ciano's visit to Albania comes the news that a revolt had broken out in the southern part of Albania in the city of Gjinokastra (Argyro-Castro), near the Greek border and inhabited by Greeks.

Saturday night a group of civilians, led by former Minister of the Interior Efen Toto, by a former officer of the gendarmerie and by an army captain, seized the city, taking the officials prisoners and sending some out of town. They captured the gendarmes, killing one and cutting the telephone lines.

The head of the official press bureau at Tirana says today that Government troops are being sent to encircle the regions in revolt and that the rest of the country is making manifestations for the Government.

The moment for this revolt was skillfully chosen, for in this district the inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek Orthodox religion, while because of the Roman Catholic Whitsuntide holiday the Italian-led troops are not so easy to mobilize.

More about King Zog and his difficulties on Page 2.

Chain-Store Levy Upheld in Ruling Of Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court failed today to pass on constitutionality of the Federal Social Security Act.

Before adjourning until next Monday, it announced opinions in nine cases. The social security decision will be delivered either next Monday or on Tuesday, June 1, when the court adjourns for the summer.

The major decision today upheld provisions of the 1936 revenue act barring refund of $963,000,000 of processing and floor stock taxes collected under the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act unless the taxpayer proved he bore the cost himself.

Tax Held Legal

Another decision held constitutional, a 1934 Louisiana statute imposing a graduated license tax on chain stores, based on the number of units operated throughout the State and elsewhere.

Nineteen decisions remain for delivery during the next two opinion sessions.

A ruling by a three-judge Federal District Court at New Orleans, La., sustaining the chain store levy was affirmed. Mr. Justice Roberts deliv-

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Court Compromise Hinted on Eve Of First Senate Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan moved nearer to a compromise today.

As the 18-man Senate Judiciary Committee broke up after its final executive session prior to a definite vote tomorrow, forecast was made by an Administration supporter that a favorable report on a modified plan would be submitted to the Senate.

The statement was made by Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky and indicated that administration forces within the committee would support compromises and modifications which would provide a favorable report.

Significant Statement

The Logan statement was the more significant following shortly after the adamantine refusal of President Roosevelt to consider any change in the original six-judge-increase proposal. Mr. Logan has been a New Deal regular throughout.

Mr. Logan's comment was made as the capital studied the Supreme Court's latest important split decision, upholding the Louisiana anti-chain store tax law, 4-3. Members of the court who voted, it was pointed out, once more divided on the traditional "conservative" versus "liberal" lines, with the latter—sometimes termed the "broad constructionists" — winning through support of Mr. Justice Roberts.

Other members of the judiciary committee professed to believe the situation was unchanged today, despite the Logan comment. Chairman Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona said he thought the committee would complete its voting tomorrow although several other senators thought more time would be needed

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Japanese Premier Asks Backing For Rule Without Diet

TOKYO, May 17 (AP)—Premier Senjuro Hayashi made clear to a conference of the 46 Japanese prefectural governors today that he would disregard the anti-Government vote of the recent general election and govern without Parliament until the Diet manifested a "spirit of world co-operation that is fast withering."

The Prime Minister reviewed the Empire's national and international situation and appealed to the governors and their people to exercise the utmost patriotic fervor in building up the Empire.

He urged them to ceaseless vigilance in guarding against aggression from without and radicalism from within.

"Each power seeks national safety through individual efforts," the Premier declared in his plea for a world-minded parliament.

"The consequence is the construction of ever higher economic barriers and a blind strengthening of armaments."

Economics in the News

Federal Debt, $35,000 Millions—Will Deficit Financing Be Justified as a Policy or Degenerate Into Laxity?—More Economy Recruits

By H. B. E.

When one reads that the federal debt has passed $35,000,000,000, the figure is just as difficult to envisage as the distance to the moon. It should be related to the burden per head of population. After all, it is the people's debt, and they have to pay the carrying charge in taxation. Broken down in this way, the debt works out at $270. That is the responsibility undertaken by every man, woman and child in the United States.

The figure is the outward sign and symbol of what Americans have come to expect from their Federal Government. In prewar days Federal Government was a relatively minor affair. For sixteen years it had carried a debt of only $13 per head, or a twentieth of the present burden. The war changed all that. Within three years the debt went up to $240. Then, under Secretary Mellon's administration, it was reduced year by year, till, when the United States entered the depression, the per capita burden was $130.

Thus the public treasury was in an excellent position to use its credit in fighting depression. What it had paid off—ten billions in ten years—could be reborrowed. It was the way that the Treasury in the twenties had stored up credit by paying off debt that persuaded one that the Federal Government could pile up new debt without hurt to its credit position. So far this confidence has been justified. On April 30 the average rate of interest on the public debt was 2.57 per cent, or 1.2 per cent lower than in 1930. In consequence, the cost of carrying the debt has not progressed at anything like the rate of the debt itself.

But the success of deficit financing cannot yet be celebrated. It can be a success only so long as the people think that it is under control. In short, it must be a policy, a real Joseph plan. The difficulties of controlled deficit financing in America are unique. The power of the purse resides with Congress, though of late years it has been shared with the Executive; and this power is a kind of tug-of-war among rival spenders. Prof. S. H. Slichter has stated the problem in this way:

> "Deficit financing assumes that it is politically possible for the Government to take off emergency expenditures as business improves. This presupposes effective administrative and political controls on public spending. The United States is noteworthy, however, for the absence of such controls."

Professor Slichter comes to this gloomy conclusion: "Certainly the experience of the last several years suggests that we are far from being ready politically for the policy of deficit financing." Politically, no. Nevertheless the situation is by no means out of control.

¶ ¶ ¶

What has first to be realized is that the time is overdue for winding up the policy of debt creation—for proving that it was really a policy. The depression as a national emergency is now over. According to the Federal Reserve Board, it came to an end last summer. During the election campaign President Roosevelt confirmed the news. And the assertion in both cases had the fortification of facts. National income last year was up by no less than $20,000,000,000 from the depression bottom, or over twice the new debt that has been incurred.

If borrowing is not ended with the end of the depression, then it will cease to be a policy, and will simply degenerate into fiscal laxity. These are not just words. They refer to a most significant turning point in public affairs. Government credit becomes endangered when the people think that government is lax. For credit is only faith, and you can have no faith in a government, and therefore will not intrust your money to it, when you feel that, after seven years, it cannot balance its budget. The warning signal has already been sounded in the rise in the market rate of interest.

These observations merely reinforce what an increasing number of legislators are thinking, and one of the comforting aspects of recent congressional debates is the strength of the economy campaign. Deficit financing might be justified as a policy yet.

Showdown Set By Rival Unions In Trolley Field

Action Follows Victory of C. I. O. Union in Interborough Vote

A. F. of L. Fights

Auto Union Asks Conference to Discuss Closed Shop at General Motors

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

New York: The Committee for Industrial Organization which only recently invaded New York's transportation field, scored an overwhelming victory in a collective bargaining referendum among employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, largest subway and elevated system in the city.

Detroit, Mich.: United Automobile Workers of America, while making final preparations for an intensive organizational campaign among Ford Motor Company workers, drafted plans today for a conference on changes, to be proposed in its agreement with General Motors Corporation, increasing union powers and seeking a closed shop.

Homer Martin, president of the union, said conferees also would discuss methods of eliminating unauthorized strikes in General Motors plants. Four such strikes affected more than 16,000 General Motors workers in Cleveland and Janesville, Ohio, and Saginaw, Mich., last week. All were back at work today.

New York: Sidney Hillman, chairman of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee, announced that the C. I. O.-affiliated committee and Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers of South Manchester, Conn., had reached an agreement recognizing T. W. O. C. as the sole bargaining agency of 2500 employees.

Pittsburgh: Threat of an immediate strike hung over five of the biggest independent operators in the steel industry. "Sign or face a strike within 10 days," was the statement hurled by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee to Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Inland and Crucible steel corporations. They employ 192,000 of the nation's 570,000 steel workers.

St. Louis, Mo.: Normal operations were resumed in St. Louis hotels today, following settlement of a one-day strike under terms providing for recognition of A. F. of L. unions, a "closed shop" and negotiations for regulation of hours, improved working conditions and an increase in wages.

Hollywood, Calif.: Unionized film players, granted better pay and closed shop, were pledged today not to strike during the next 10 years, but a 17-day walkout of craftsmen still harassed Hollywood studios. The strike front of the Federated Motion Picture Crafts was broken, however, when members of two of its 10 unions returned to work. These, the machinists and culinary workers, number about 300 of the federation's 5100 striking members.

McColl, S. C.—Strikers at the Marlboro cotton mills will end a 10-day strike tomorrow under a year's contract by which, C. I. O. spokesmen said, the 1100 workers will get wage adjustments, a basic 40-hour week, a preferential shop and a check-off system.

Transport Unionization Campaign Being Mapped By Rival Union Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, May 17—The Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor set up rival camps here today to organize non-union labor and to fight for control in the field of transport when Allan S. Haywood, Committee for Industrial Organization adviser to the United Rubber Workers of America and the United Automobile Workers' Union, opened regional offices at headquarters of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, 44 East Twenty-third street. Mr. Haywood said he would not center on organizing any particular union, but would work "to organize all non-union workers."

The contest here between these powerful labor groups came to a head following a victory by the Transport Workers' Union of America in a referendum held Saturday to determine who would speak for the transport workers in collective bargaining negotiations with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The company is in receivership, and the referendum was held under supervision of a three-man board named by Judge Julian W. Mack of the Federal Court. The vote resulted in the transport workers' union registering 92 per cent of the ballots cast.

The union is an affiliate of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

First Major Victory

The election was the first major victory for the Lewis committee in its campaign to gain control of collective bargaining negotiations in transportation in the New York area. This Lewis group is out to organize all the city's 40,000 workers on sub-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Zog Has Weathered Other Crises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Quite a number of cities have 1,000,000 or more inhabitants each, thereby equaling or surpassing the population of the Kingdom of Albania. However, none of those cities, with their distinguished citizens and cultural achievements of which they are rightly proud, constitutes a political factor of international importance. But backward, primitive Albania is a vital element in world affairs. Strange to say, the security of empires and the tranquillity of continents depend in no small degree upon the course of events in Albania. That is the chief reason why the young King of the young kingdom is a very interesting figure.

King Zog has faced more dangerous and difficult situations than most contemporary heads of states and has solved most of them in a satisfactory way.

Most Albanians are illiterate; practically all are backward. The masses have known no justice; the masters, no restraint. For centuries there was no state authority; right was patriarchal traditions as altered by private caprice and enforced by each man's own right arm. There was no feeling of national unity, no written literature, no schools, not even a common dialect. The people were divided among three religions. Upon these scanty resources Zog had to build a kingdom.

Struggle for Domination

Nor was the external situation favorable. Each of Albania's three neighbors aspired to control, incorporate, or partition her. From the very day that Albania was formed, Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia have struggled to dominate all or parts of it. They struggled with money, diplomacy and arms, making the land an arena of revolutions and of diplomatic intrigues.

Upon this chaos a young man imposed authority; out of this confusion he formed order. He was a Mussulman from a prominent mountain family and was called Ahmed Zogu. He is now 42 years of age and is King Zog I.

He does not look romantic and is not. He is grim and hard like his country. He lives in a rambling old rented court in Tirana, or in a primitive little bathhouse on the sands by the Adriatic, or in a gloomy, stiff, new palace on a bare hilltop by Durazzo, and seldom leaves the country.

King Zog has always had to fight. When, as a lad, he first came upon the scene there was no Albania, just primitive people in the southwest part of the Balkan peninsula, who called themselves "eagle men." They wore white skull caps and white pantaloons and carried guns; some ran little sweet shops in other people's towns, others served as doorkeepers and bodyguards in Constantinople; some were good brigands, others faithful servants—whatever they were, they kept their word. A few came to be clever Oriental statesmen in Turkey, Egypt, Greece and other places.

Independence in 1912

In 1912 the other Balkan states united forces and opened war on the Turkish Sultans to drive them out of Europe. The Albanians took advantage of this conflict to declare themselves free. This year they will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of that declaration of independence.

But for 12 full years it remained little more than an empty declaration. The war against Turkey was followed by a war among the allies, after which came the World War. During all this time Albania was the scene of hostilities which did not end when peace came to the rest of the world. The Albanians still had to fight against Greeks in the southeast, Italians in the southwest, and Serbs in the north and east.

One of Albania's patriots, Ahmed Zogu, at first played only a minor role. But by his bravery and ability he won the respect of friend and rival. Although a Moslem he was on good terms with a group of progressive young Albanians who wanted to introduce European reforms. Zogu was a sort of connecting link between the young "westerners" and the old "Orientals"; he co-operated with Harvard graduates as well as with reactionaries who had learned statecraft with Abdul Hamid. So he won a leading place in the new state. Governments followed one another with rapid succession, but whatever group came to power, Ahmed Zogu had a prominent place in it. He was adaptable. He knew how to master situations.

On Christmas Eve, 1924, Zogu, with the help of Yugoslavia's military forces, re-entered Albania. That was the beginning of modern Albanian history. Zogu became master. Revolutions and disorders stopped. Albania's real statehood began. Four years later Zogu had himself proclaimed Zog I, King of the Albanians. Since then he has been the Albanian State.

He Turned to Italy

What has he accomplished? In the first place he stabilized Albania's foreign policy. He immediately deserted Yugoslavia in favor of Italy. By the conclusion of a treaty which has been renewed and is still binding he placed Albania under the protection of Rome. This is a settled fact. Italy dominates her. The only question is: how much Albanian independence is compatible with effective Italian control?

King Zog's subjects dislike Italy, and the nation's dependence on Rome. But it is unavoidable, and King Zog has done all possible to enable Rome to feel its authority here without letting the Albanians feel it.

King Zog has also stabilized Albania's state finances by arranging to have Italy pay all deficits. He has not made Albania self-supporting, but he has guaranteed a sure source of funds with a minimum of humiliation and subjection. He has established an extensive system of education and founded a useful youth's organization.

* * *

King Zog has built a satisfactory capital, Tirana, and an excellent seaport, Durazzo. He has constructed roads throughout the whole of Albania and put a good bridge over every stream on every vital route. Never did this wild mountain country have such a system of communications.

He has unveiled women and is encouraging them to adopt western ways. He has brought into being an army, an efficient state police and a satisfactory juridical system. He has rid his kingdom of bandits. He has made the Albanian Orthodox Church autonomous while still maintaining good relations with the Orthodox Patriarch at Constantinople. He has observed the outward forms of constitutional government, kept parliament functioning and suppressed several attempts at disorders without very much bloodshed or cruelty.

Baptists Hit Smoking In Southern Parley

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 17 (AP)—Smoking was branded un-Christian and unhealthy by the Southern Baptist convention after its 4000 delegates heard a young minister plead to switch attention from such "trivial evils" to larger social problems involving the "iniquitous share-cropping system" and "sweat shop wages."

"This is my first public appearance and I realize I am treading on dangerous ground," said the 29-year-old minister, the Rev. Charles R. Bell Jr., of Anniston, Ala., in his first convention speech before veteran Baptist ministers and laymen. "But," he went on, "I cannot adopt such weak and indefinite resolutions in a day when we are faced with hunger throughout the land."

The convention, representing nearly 4,000,000 Baptists, previously adopted resolutions condemning the liquor evil, child marriages, large armament programs, and pleading for world peace.

NRA Immured by FHA

CAMDEN, N. J., May 17 (AP)—A copy of the defunct National Recovery Administration Act was one of the exhibits sealed in the copper box at cornerstone laying exercises at Westfield Acres, a $3,000,000 federal housing project near here. Eighteen apartment houses, accommodating 591 families, are included in the project.

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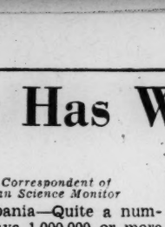

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Some of the Thousands Evacuated From Bilbao Under the Protection of British Ships

Loyalists Take Rebel Hill In Drive North of Bilbao

BILBAO, May 17 (AP)—Basque Loyalists blocked the insurgent advance against Bilbao today on the heights of Biscargi, about 10 miles north of here.

After hours of bombardment of the series of hills held by the rebels, the government troops went over the top to take one of the mountain strongholds.

Despite the insurgent resistance, the Basques succeeded in reaching the top of the hill, where they forced back the insurgent defenders.

Government commanders said that the capture of the position left the insurgents in a precarious state on the near-by heights of Mount Gondra.

Rebels Took Initiative

To the north of the Biscargi sector, hard fighting continued for possession of Mt. Sollube where insugents attempted to break through the lines which the government constructed hastily to prevent the march on Bilbao.

In this region the insurgents were reported to have taken the initiative, but latest dispatches from the battle front declared the attacks had been beaten off, leaving the lines of the Basque defenders intact.

Insurgent aviation units participated in both battles. The giant bombers and swift attack planes swooped low from behind the protection of the hilltops that dot the battle terrain.

Front Lines Bombed

Striking suddenly, they swept past the front lines to bomb and machine gun the Government secondary positions.

(Insurgent dispatches from Guernica reported their lines had been pushed forward a half-mile toward Bilbao in the Amorebieta sector. The advance, the insurgent report said, placed the troops of Gen. Francisco Franco within seven miles of the Basque capital. The Government troops were forced to abandon their positions on a spur of Mount Calvo and were driven westward from the village of Gorocica in answer to a pre-dawn attack.)

The Spanish Government liner Habana left here Sunday with 4000 women and children refugees, bound for Bordeaux. A large crowd was at the docks to say farewell. This is the Habana's second voyage as a refugee ship.

New York in Festival Mood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17 — Outdoor flower and dance festivals continued here over the week end with the second annual tulip fete drawing more than 3000 persons to Tudor City and the seventh annual May festival at Union Settlement featuring more than 300 children from Negro, Italian and Porto Rican families in a Queen Elizabeth pageant.

At Tudor City, 50,000 multicolored tulips bloomed in a living rainbow. Against this background a ballet was presented which told the story of the first black tulip introduced in Holland 264 years ago. The dance was arranged especially for the event and was produced by Mme. Calliope Charise. Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, sang a group of Dutch songs.

A summer costume display in colors harmonizing with the tulips was held in connection with the festival. Will Irwin announced that prizes consisting of a trip to Holland and return, including airplane visits to Rome and Vienna, and cash awards would be given for the best paintings and photographs of the tulip gardens. The tulips at Tudor City were said to be the largest single planting of this flower here.

Almost 1000 persons were present at the exercises at Union Settlement. The playground, decorated to resemble the court yard of a Tudor inn, was the setting for the arrival of "Queen Elizabeth" and her 10 maids-in-waiting, who, after the Queen had announced that she surrendered her sovereignty for the day to the king and queen of the May, remained quietly among the spectators.

Federal Writ Halts Aluminum Trust Suit

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 17 (AP)—Federal Judge R. M. Gibson handed down a temporary injunction May 15 preventing the Government from continuing prosecution of its anti-trust suit against the Aluminum Company of America. He continued a temporary restraining order issued last April 29.

A final hearing on the injunction will be held later in Pittsburgh. The company contended the Government's suit, brought last month in the southern district of New York, was identical with a previous suit brought in Pittsburgh in 1912 and settled by a consent decree.

Assistant Attorney General R. H. Jackson, at a hearing May 7, denied the company's charge that the two suits were identical and said the Government sought in the second suit the "dissolution" of the Aluminum Company of America which he called the "most perfect monopoly in the country."

Chicago Educator-Editor Again Heads Labor Group

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Re-election of Robert Morse Lovett, professor of English at the University of Chicago and an editor of the New Republic, as president of the League for Industrial Democracy, was announced yesterday by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the league.

Other officers elected for the one-year term are: Stuart Chase, treasurer; Norman Thomas, chairman of the board, and Laidler, secretary. Vice-presidents are: John Dewey, John Haynes Holmes, James H. Maurer, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Alexander Meiklejohn, Mary R. Sanford, Vida D. Scudder and Helen Phelps Stokes.

South Carolina Plans Sesquicentennial Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina division of the United States Sesquicentennial Commission convened here recently to discuss plans for the State's participation in the observation of the 105th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution. Created by the Legislature, the commission is composed of 22 members representing the General Assembly, Governor, Department of Education, and 12 patriotic societies.

Hawaii Pays High Taxes

It is estimated that Hawaii pays more taxes into the United States treasury than 19 of the states.

Judge Demands Constitution Be Left Unshackled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—The Constitution is a living instrument, growing with the times and extending its beneficent influence in many directions, and it must not be confined to any sort of a straitjacket which would limit this growth, Chief Justice John W. Kephart of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared in an address given in the Supreme Court room of Independence Hall in connection with the opening of the Constitution Sesquicentennial.

"On Monday, May 14, 1787," he said, "the convention of delegates first met in this city in an effort to form a scheme of government upon which the colonies could build a more perfect union. Many delegates had little hope of success, but after ceaseless labor they evolved a most perfect instrument of government, the Constitution.

Jealousy Overcome

"They were ordinary men, just like men of today, bent upon a serious undertaking. Their immediate purpose was to perfect the confederation and make a federal union of the 13 independent states—a difficult task, because each state was jealous of its individual rights. Each desired to maintain the integrity of a sovereign power."

The common bond of interest, the Chief Justice continued, was the "desire for liberty, for security from encroachment without, for freedom of religious views and freedom from economic slavery."

The Constitution, he declared, "must not be considered a dead instrument, with the inert hand of the past reaching into the future, pressing hard to impede progress and thwart advancement. It is a living instrument, growing with time and extending its beneficent influence into a changing world, so that we, who live under it, may partake of its blessings.

Must Not Be Shackled

"It must not be restrained nor restricted by rigid and unyielding shackles of interpretation, but must be left free by the tolerant interpretation that its framers intended for it, so its inspired purpose may continue to be fulfilled.

"With such an approach to its articles, our Constitution will continue to safeguard the republic, and the bedrock of the true liberty it created will not be disturbed.

"We need have no fear for the Constitution while its great underlying structure is left intact and untouched. We need not fear, for if any of its basic principles be assaulted, the people, regardless of creed, sect or political affiliation, will rise united to its defense.

"As temporary guardians of that immortal document, we, of this generation, must preserve the liberty it bestows upon us free from encroachment and distortion. Pray God we may keep it so."

Franklin Press Used To Invite 13 Governors To Constitutional Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—Flags waved in front of the Franklin Institute, a band played, a glee club sang while a microphone picked up all these sounds for reproduction in family loudspeakers, as Mayor S. Davis Wilson on May 15 stood on the wide steps and used a press from Benjamin Franklin's shop to print invitations to the Governors of the 13 original states.

Clustered around the Mayor were Boy Scouts, while at the foot of the steps 13 policemen, dressed as colonial couriers, waited, on horses, to gallop off with the invitations, hot from the press, in the direction of the several states.

Before going to work, the Mayor was made an honorary member of Pressman's Local, No. 4, of the International Printing and Pressmen's Union, by Lewis Hines, American Federation of Labor organizer in Philadelphia. In addition to invitations to the Governors, requesting their presence at the final ceremonies of the Constitution Sesquicentennial, Sept. 17, the Mayor printed reproductions of the preamble of the original Constitution manuscript.

He and Philip C. Staples president of the Franklin Institute, and Henry Butler Allen, secretary and director, spoke on the important part Franklin took in framing the Constitution and in developing the physical sciences to which the institute is devoted.

Following the departure of the couriers, constitutional exhibits were placed on exhibition in the institute. These included books, papers and other relics of the period from the collection of Dr. S. Weir Newmayer. The Rittenhouse Orrery and a number of Franklin's instruments are part of the institute's permanent exhibition.

The following day in Fels Planetarium, the institute presented the première of a new demonstration, "Skies Over the Constitution," which combined a view of the stars and planets as they were when framers of the Constitution met.

New York Inquiry Asked Into High School Morals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—William F. X. Geoghan, district attorney of Kings County, is today pressing for a city-wide inquiry into moral conditions in the high schools here. Mr. Geoghan said that the preliminary investigation into conditions obtaining in the high schools of Brooklyn indicated such an inquiry was necessary.

Frederick Ernst, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of Brooklyn high schools, called on Mr. Geoghan late last week, and later it was learned that an investigation also was on by the board of education. Among those engaged in the investigation on behalf of the Kings County prosecutor are Francis A. Madden, assistant district attorney; John McCarthy and Agnes Sadler, a patrolwoman. Mr. Geoghan declined to say in what schools the inquiry was being made.

Changing Vacation Trends Traced at Holiday Houses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—The whole history of the business girl going out to conquer the world with a pencil in her hand is summed up in the panorama of the years at Holiday Houses, the Port Jefferson vacation home for members of the New York League of Girls Clubs and their friends.

Back in 1888 a rich woman offered a gift to a clergyman to be used for girls. Not orphans, she specified, or invalids, but just girls.

Then and there Holiday Houses was born, although the whole coast line was ransacked before the first home was bought at Port Jefferson, to which have been added another house and a barn for dramatics and dancing.

Early Vacation Days

When the first consignments of self-supporting women came out to the vacation home, they were regimented from the moment of their arrival to their departure. They had to come at a certain hour on Saturday and leave at a certain hour the following Saturday or the next Saturday but one. No broken weeks, no odd days were tolerated. Alighting from the train at Port Jefferson, the guests in their long skirts with dust ruffles and petticoats and their broad-brimmed straw sailors were driven by horses in a big wagon to the house where they were introduced to the program.

The program was a pretty solemn thing, requiring group action at every moment. Everybody got up for breakfast at the same time and attended the flag raising. Everybody played croquet at the same time, or watched it. Everybody went to the beach to bathe at the same time, all clad in long-skirted, long-sleeved bathing suits and black stockings, not only for modesty's sake, but also to protect themselves from the sun.

Modern Holidays

When the houses open on July 2 for this year's succession of outings the family will consist of gay young things in shorts and one-piece bathing suits, together with older business women, all of whom have learned in their business life to face the sun and the rain without undue protection from either one. And their vacations will be spent doing exactly as they like within the possibility of the houses to provide it.

The rocking chair brigade will welcome an additional member at any time. The tennis courts are waiting to be used. There are the woods for hiking and the sea for swimming. Within the house gay painted furniture, chintz curtains, a fireplace, a radio and plenty of books spell welcome.

The guests are not limited to members of the league. They range in age from 16-year-olds to women who have been at the houses every season since they were opened. And their salaries vary from those of teachers, librarians and professional workers down to the $12-a-week clerks who have been saving up out of carfare and luncheon allowances for the very modest tariff of the houses.

$500,000,000 for Spoils?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—At least $500,000,000 is added to the tax bill each year to pay for spoils, according to a report of a survey on "Who Runs America?" issued by the National Civil Service Reform League here today. This amount, however, "is only the direct cost," the league says, adding that, "double it, and you would probably be closer to the real amount.

"But a more serious cost," the report continues, "is the fact that spoils puts inefficient, incapable and irresponsible people in jobs which might affect your business, your home or the safety of your family.

"If a vicious minority was suddenly to arise in America and attempt to overthrow the Government, the average decent and conscientious citizen would not quibble a minute. He would be ready to defend the country with his efforts, his fortune and, if necessary, his life.

"No such dramatic situation exists; no such sacrifices are asked, but the Government does face a menace which has grown in size as the Government has grown in complexity. It will inevitably continue to grow unless it is aggressively fought. That menace is the spoils system. It makes a mockery of honest government and a dupe of the tax-paying citizens. It cannot help but affect every single one of us."

The league finds that there are today 826,000 employees in the Federal Government alone—"an increase since 1916 of 92 per cent." It envisages a further increase as a result of the Social Security program, which will ultimately call for about 250,000 workers, it says—"at least as many as the total now employed in the Post Office Department.

"Forty per cent of the employees of the Federal Government are now exempted from the civil service," it adds. "There will soon be more if we timidly submit to the patronage forces."

The report stresses that a brand new field of opportunity for thousands of ambitious and intelligent young people will be opened up in the civil service if the spoils system is wiped out.

Windsor Not Buyer Of New York Estate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Joseph J. Lerner, acting for an unnamed client, is today the purchaser of Kenwood, the William B. Leeds estate on the water front at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in which, reports last week said, the Duke of Windsor was interested.

Mr. Lerner paid $750,000 for the property at an auction sale here on Saturday, and while he refused to say for whom he acted, he indicated the purchaser belonged to a "first family of Virginia." There was nothing here today to indicate that he acted for the Duke of Windsor, but, to the contrary, that his client was "a sportsman and yachtsman well known in financial circles."

Mr. Lerner said the property, which contains 54 acres, might be developed further, but denied it would be divided into building lots. When reporters asked him if it would be possible to speak with the purchaser directly, he said it would, if one were willing to pay the telephone company $28.

Less than 50 persons attended the auction sale, which was held in the boathouse on the estate. Among them was Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., whose Sagamore Hill estate is near by. Mrs. Roosevelt was not, however, among the bidders.

American Periscopes Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An American store in London's Strand sold 10-cent periscopes for use at Coronation events. The biggest purchasers have been children.

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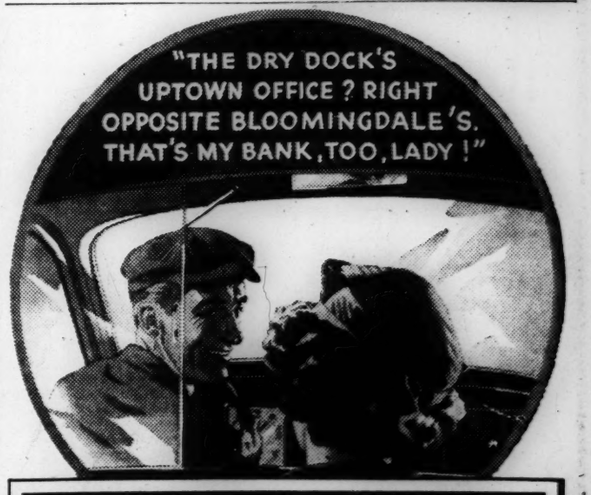

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Moscow Reorganizes Army Under System of 'Soviets'

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP)—A system of all-powerful military councils to dominate all phases of Soviet military affairs, and empowered to fight "the enemies of the people—spies and wreckers" was established today in a decree issued by the Kremlin.

Reorganization of the vast "Red" war machine was foreshadowed last week by the demotion of M. N. Tukhachevsky, First Vice Commissar of War, whose name had been mentioned at the January trial of 16 "Trotzkyists" accused of anti-Soviet plotting.

The Kremlin decree reached into every branch of the military organization of Soviet Russia.

War Councils, or Soviets, each including one army commander and two other officials, will be placed in command of each military unit.

Highest Representative

As the highest representative of the military power under direct orders' from the Defense Commissariat, the Councils were given full jurisdiction over the mobilization of troops, the defense of all military and non-military property, and as the organization of civilians for front and rear-line duty.

The Councils were made completely responsible for the political education of troops and for the men's morale.

The Councils will select men for officers' training.

They were empowered to direct the fight, not only in time of war, but also in "the merciless struggle against the enemies of the people —spies, wreckers and diversionists."

The Councils will have command of civilian gas and air defense, will recruit and train all territorial and volunteer troops, handle all conscription, sanitary operations, medical training, communications, supplies and labor troops.

The decree stated "the War Council is the highest representative of the military power and all troops and military establishments are subordinate to the Councils."

The War Council system is similar to the system used during the early years of the Russian revolution when a "Red, Army" was being welded under old Tsarist officers. Then War Councils were named to check on the activities of the army commanders.

Four Arrested

Before the military decrees came the announcement that four more alleged sympathizers with the exiled Leon Trotzky had been arrested.

The four under arrest are: Director Zharikoff, long head of the Bureau of Foreign Workers; Director Kotoff, former Chief of Bureau of Social Insurance; Assistant Director Antoshkin of the Scientific Research Institute and Mr. Miluitan, editor of the Trade Unions' Social Insurance Magazine.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party charged the four officials of the All Union Council of Trade Unions—with bureaucratic mismanagement, embezzlement of state funds and sabotage of plans for protection of workers.

An official announcement said that the trade unions would be reorganized, with an attempt to increase workers' interest in them.

In addition, a leading Soviet playwright, Vladimir Kirshon, and three of his associates were ordered tried on charges of criminal responsibility for wasting funds of the copywright union of Soviet writers.

The accusations were linked with Yagoda, once head of the Secret Police, from his post as Commisar of Communications.

Mr. Yagoda, who is under arrest, is charged with embezzlement of state funds. The Government accused Mr. Kirshon of maintaining his divorced wife and children on rations provided by Mr. Yagoda.

It also alleged that Mr. Kirshon took royalties from plays by dead or unprotected authors and paid them to associates, who in some cases used the money for elaborate parties.

Wesleys' Bicentennial Celebrated by Methodists

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—Methodism's great bicentennial celebration of the conversion of John and Charles Wesley was celebrated in thousands of churches throughout the world yesterday. While the church was founded by the Wesley brothers in 1738, plans call for a year-long celebration, culminating with special services in London in May, 1938.

Special Pentecost week programs were likewise arranged for the 9,000,000 active Methodist church members in the United States and for other millions in all parts of the world. A "Cavalcade of Youth" has been arranged for June, July and August in more than 200 summer institutes under the direction of the Epworth League.

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ITALIAN CHICKEN

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R & R Boned Chicken (12 oz. tin)

1 cup tomato soup — 1 onion, sliced thin

2 cups cooked noodles — Bread crumbs, butter, cheese

Arrange half the cooked noodles in bottom of buttered casserole. Add chicken, and sliced onion, then remaining noodles. Cover with tomato soup, top with buttered crumbs and a sprinkling of grated cheese. Bake in moderate oven 30 minutes.

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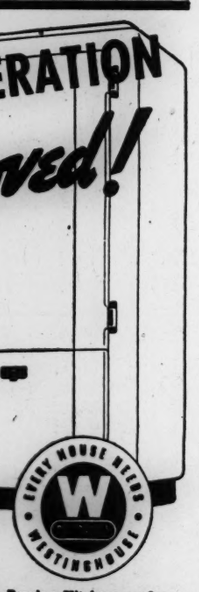

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Dwight C. Sturges' Etching, "Violinist," Shows the Supple Fingers of the Musician Caressing the Handiwork of a Cremona Craftsman

World Standards On Traffic Rules Urged at Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — International unification of traffic rules, uniform rules for motor and bicycle lighting, uniform traffic lights and road lighting, and promotion of safety at home and in work-shops were subjects discussed at the first international safety conference held here recently. Some 140 delegates from the United States, England, France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, China, the Netherlands and other countries attended.

The conference achieved a most useful exchange of views and experiences, and valuable international contacts have been established. The second international safety conference is to be held in 1939 in Rome.

Police Commissioner C. Bakker of Amsterdam, in an address on traffic problems, advocated uniform speed limits in towns and a ban on liquor before and during driving.

A. Persijn, head of the Department of Roads and Traffic in Belgium, advocated uniform international traffic rules. Dr. N. A. Halbertsma, a member of a big electric lamp works at Eindhoven, pointed out the importance of uniform rules for automobile and bicycle lighting, uniform traffic lights, traffic signs and road lighting.

W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council of Chicago, explained the work of his organization through which hundreds of volunteers spread "safety first" propaganda.

Two Russians Win Chopin First Prizes In Warsaw Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Third International Chopin Contest which was concluded here recently aroused unusual interest. Twenty-five nations and 105 candidates took part, including competitors from such distant lands as Japan. On the final day the large Philharmonic Hall was filled to overflowing and many in the audience sat from 6 p. m. on Friday until 3 a. m. on Saturday when the results were made known.

The first two prizes, that of the President of the Republic, of 5000 zlotys ($950), and the Minister of Education, 3000 zlotys, went to two Russians, Jakow Zak and the youthful Rosa Tamarkine. The third prize, that of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, was awarded to a Pole, Witold Malcuzynski; the fourth was gained by a young Englishman, Lance Dossor.

Mr. Dossor is a pupil of the Royal College of Music in London and it was only because he was on holiday in Vienna and heard of the Warsaw competition that he decided to enter. He proved to be one of the most gifted and popular candidates.

Great interest was also awakened by two Japanese girls, one of whom, Miss Chieko Hara, was admitted to the final twenty.

Goldwyn to Use Color For All Future Pictures

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 17 (AP) —Sam Goldwyn, veteran movie producer, is abandoning the black-and-white film standard. He said yesterday he will make only technicolor pictures in the future.

Mr. Goldwyn commented that color had made such strides in recent months he saw no reason to stay in the non-color class, "since color no longer interferes with the telling of the story."

Cremona Fetes Its 'Strads'

CREMONA, Italy, May 17 (AP)—More than 200 rare violins covered by insurance exceeding $2,000,000 were displayed here yesterday at the opening of an exposition commemorating the 200th anniversary of the passing of Antonio Stradivari, master violin maker.

Crown Prince Humbert formally opened the exposition, which will last five months; tourists from many nations were present and Cremona, Stradivari's birthplace, was more festive than at any time since King Victor Emmanuel's visit 14 years ago.

Among the most famous instruments shown was Nicolo Paganini's violin, which the Italian virtuoso bequeathed to the city of Genoa. It was lent for the exposition with provision that unusual precautions be taken to protect it.

It was the first time the violin had been taken from its glass case in Genoa's Institute of Fine Arts since the city became its owner.

Displays of sixteenth and seventeenth century art were added attractions.

International sporting events and a contest in which 120 violinists will compete for medals and cash prizes will be features of the exposition.

Rome Tells Press To Halt Attacks Against British

ROME, May 17 (AP)—The Italian press was instructed today to ease up on its anti-British tactics. No further aggressive attacks are to be made against Great Britain, and neither are any anti-British polemics published in other countries to be reprinted, the instructions said.

This was interpreted as a change of policy following Premier Benito Mussolini's attitude toward the British press, culminating in a virtual boycott of coronation news.

All British newspapers except three were banned from Italy, all Italian correspondents in London were recalled, and one British correspondent was expelled from Italy. British press jibes at Italian fighters in Spain had angered Italy.

Subscribers to the banned newspapers said today that they were receiving the papers again. It was reported Italian correspondents would be permitted to return to London soon.

Opera Stars at London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Star artistes in London's Coronation year international grand opera season include Giovanni Martinelli, tenor of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company, making his firsst London appearance in 19 years; Kirsten Flagstad, Swedish prima donna; and John Brownlee, all outstanding in the recent American opera season.

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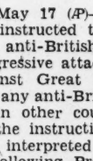

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Fate of Franc Linked to Arms Truce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — The French franc is safe for the present, as figures published recently by Finance Minister Vincent Auriol appear to prove, but its ultimate fate hangs very largely on the success or failure of attempts at international economic and military disarmament.

This is the conclusion generally drawn here from the Government's vigorous efforts to justify its financial policy and dissipate persistent rumors that the franc faces a second devaluation as the result of the difficulties of the French Treasury.

Appearing before the Finance Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, M. Auriol submitted frank figures tending to show that without violating its promise not to launch any new long-term loan, the Government would be able to meet ordinary expenditures for the rest of the year, finance the rearmament program, help the municipalities balance their budgets and protect the franc against the heavy strain put upon it by the particularly unfavoraole balance of trade.

Also "Social Truce"

This optimistic view, however, is admittedly based on the assumption that no un-budgeted armament expenditures will be required, that the Paris Exposition will be a financial success, that world trade will greatly improve and confidence in the political stability of France be restored, all in the course of 1937. In other words, there must be at least a "truce" in the armaments race and the war of economic nationalisms, as well as a political and social "truce" in France during the Exposition, if M. Auriol's predictions are to be realized.

Explaining the French financial position, M. Auriol stated that he had budgeted for a deficit of 4,600,000,000 francs (about $200,000,000) on the ordinary budget for 1937. For the first quarter of the year the deficit was 3,200,000,000 francs, but as about three-fifths of the annual expenditure was usually incurred during the first quarter, he estimated that the deficit for the full year would not be more than about 5,000,000,000 francs, but "special expenditure" accounted for another 425,000,000 francs, so that the total loan expenditure during the first quarter of the year, including the deficit on the ordinary budget and the 2,792,000,000 francs lent to municipal and other authorities, which would be reimbursed in due course, was 10,117,000,000 francs.

Time to Call a Halt

The time had come to stop these automatic Treasury advances to local authorities, M. Auriol declared. He had already discussed the position with the Prefect of the Seine Department, and that was why Paris was now floating a public loan. He hoped to submit before the end of May a bill for reforming the finances of departments and municipalities to enable them to get money without recourse to the Treasury.

The Minister went on to say that he had been asked if the proceeds of the National Defense Loan had been strictly reserved for rearmament purposes.

They would not keep their accounts in such watertight compartments, he said. The National Defense Loan had provided a total of 8,011,000,000 francs. Between Jan. 1 and April 1 they had spent 4,847,000,000 francs on armaments. The loan budget had absorbed 2,228,000,000 francs and the ordinary budget 2,519,000,000 francs. The money standing to their credit with the Bank of France totaled 3,600,000,000 francs on April 15, so it would appear that they had spent 4,400,000,000 francs of the proceeds of the loan.

For the remainder of 1937, M. Auriol estimated that the total requirements of the Treasury would be about 12,300,000,000 francs. To meet these demands, the Government had their credit account with the Bank of France, the authority to issue another 2,500,000,000 francs of the National Defense Loan (an authority which could not be used now, as market conditions were too unfavorable), the right to borrow a further 2,200,000,000 francs from the Bank of France on short-term, and the option to call upon the Town of Paris, as soon as its loan was fully subscribed, to pay back the Treasury advances made to it. That gave a total of 9,000,000,000 francs.

Not All Black

Thus, the situation is by no means black. If the business recovery apparent in the first quarter continues, the surplus revenue should take care of the Treasury's needs without much difficulty.

The problem presented by the unfavorable balance of trade is less easy to solve. The deficit totaled nearly 5,000,000,000 francs for the first three months of 1937, or almost as much as the deficit for the same period of 1936. A special ministerial committee has been appointed to study the question, but it is ackknowledged that the best hope for a solution lies in increasing French exports through a general world trade revival.

Similarly, a truce in the arms race would reduce the heavy pressure put on French finances by exceptional armament expenditures, thereby relieving the Treasury and reinforcing the franc.

Chemistry History Exhibit Planned at Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—The Edgar Fahs Smith Memorial Collection of the history of chemistry will be opened to the public by the University of Pennsylvania on May 21, following the annual Edgar Fahs Smith Lecture on chemistry.

The lecture this year will be, "Research, the Guide for Sound Industrial Development," and the lecturer, Dr. Charles H. Herty, director of the pulp and paper laboratory of the Industrial Committee of Savannah, Ga. Mrs. Margie A. Smith, who presented the collection to the university, also provided an endowment fund of $50,000.

Postum

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Ford Seen Planning to Retake Leadership in Pay and Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 17—Henry Ford appears to be planning in a large way to recapture the leadership of the automobile industry that he once held in hours and wages. Now that the industry has caught up with him, he is not willing to stand content with the average.

Attacks on Ford by the union, alleging that his principal competitors have always paid better wages and had better working conditions, do not check with the past, and it is one of the most significant questions of the automobile world whether such criticism will be supported by the future.

Ford was first of the motor dealers to establish a high minimum wage, and first to go on the 40-hour week. In both he antedated the union's concentration on improving the minimum and its wish to shorten hours.

General Motors Corporation only last autumn went on the 40-hour week throughout. In so doing the corporation was influenced in part by the Walsh-Healey Act, indicating a national hour standard of 40 hours and requiring it on government contracts of above $10,000. General Motors then led the rest of the automobile industry, aside from Ford, and was far in advance of the steel companies, which went on the 40-hour basis only this year.

Ford's official minimum of 75 cents an hour has now become a common starting point in numerous parts and other companies under union pressure. Meanwhile Ford has quietly raised wages of many of his workers. He is paying many of his production men 85 cents an hour.

In some of the other leading companies it is said that they are paying more today than Ford. Friends of Ford are likely to question such comments, asserting that different methods of payment convey a discrepancy which is more apparent than actual.

Ford pays on a flat hourly rate, while pay according to piece work is more or less popular in other companies.

Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

way and elevated lines, surface cars and motorbuses and proposes simultaneously to make its unionization campaign among transport workers nationwide.

This was today challenged by the American Federation of Labor when John J. Sullivan, general organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, affiliate of the federation, and which boycotted the Interborough referendum, declared the Amalgamated refused to abide by the result of the election and would carry a protest against the vote into the courts, taking it to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

Mr. Sullivan added that the federation also proposed to enter the fight to the finish to gain, or regain, control of transit labor relations in all key cities throughout the United States.

Danube

(Continued from Page 1)

gary have British support, while Czechoslovakia's Premier, Dr. Milan Hodza, has gone back to Prague with fresh zest for his plan of economic co-operation between the Little Entente, Austria and Hungary.

The fact is that in these days of greater prosperity neither Italy nor Germany is able to offer much to Central Europe except "blocked marks" and lire.

("Blocked marks"—or lire—are restricted currency held in either domestic or foreign accounts in banks of the nation, but not permitted to be withdrawn except on order of that Government's financial authorities.)

Democracies Have Weapon

The democracies on the other hand, have an important weapon in their free currency market. And by using it to stimulate trade they can enhance the prospects of peace.

The Coronation talks here have not been confined to problems of Central Europe. There was also a move to reopen Locarno discussions in the near future. Stumbling-blocks are still the Franco-Soviet treaty and Germany's desire to insulate the Western Pact from the rest of Europe. But, at last there are signs of a desire to find a way out instead of laying down rigid conditions.

Here again settlement is still a long way off. The outlook is regarded as brighter than for a long while.

Sit-Down Strike Of Geisha Revived

TOKYO, May 17 (AP)—Japan's second geisha strike in three months began yesterday in Asahigawa, the entire geisha population of that important garrison town of the northern island of Hokkaido.

Encouraged by the success of the sit-down strike of their sisters in Osaka in February, the Asahigawa girls refused to entertain any more until their fees were raised.

"With rising prices of food, kimonos, lingerie and cosmetics, it is only natural we should want more pay," said a leader.

The girls' employers, mostly former geisha, declared they would fight the girls' demands to a finish.

New York-Paris Air Race Faces U. S. License Ban

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The proposed 1937 New York to Paris air race appeared doomed today as Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, announced his department would refuse licenses to participants because of hazards. The race was being organized under sponsorship of the Aero Club of France. Prize money of 3,000,000 francs was supplied by the French Government.

Pierre Cot, French Minister of Air, first proposed the race for May 20, the tenth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's historic trans-Atlantic flight. It finally was decided, however, to permit entrants to take off any day during August.

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Lieutenant Cakobou (left) and Captain Sukuna came from the British island colony in the South Pacific as official delegates. Their skirted uniforms were caught by the cameraman when they arrived at the Tilbury docks, London.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Hollyburn (auspices Society, West Vancouver): Hollyburn Theater, Marine Drive, 3 p. m., May 23.

Manitoba

Brandon: St. Paul's United Church, 8 p. m., May 27.

Ontario

Welland—High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

Saskatchewan

Regina: Darke Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Saskatoon: Bessborough Hotel, 3 p. m., May 23.

England

Berkshire

Newbury: Corn Exchange, 3:15 p. m., June 2.

Devonshire

Plymouth (Society): Corn Exchange, East Street, 8 p. m., May 31.

Essex

Chingford: Queen's Pavilion, Royal Forest Hotel, 8 p. m., May 31.

Kent

Folkstone: Marine Gardens Pavilion, 7:30 p. m., June 1.

London

London (First Church): Southern House, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., June 1.
London (Fifth Church): Town Hall, Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8., 8 p. m., June 1.

Oxfordshire

Witney: Witney Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., June 4.

Somersetshire

Street: Crispin Hall, 8 p. m., June 3.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (First Church): Birmingham Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., June 5.
Leamington Spa: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 31.

Wiltshire

Swindon: Regent Cinema, 3 p. m., May 30.

Worcestershire

Redditch: Palace Theater, Alcester Street, 3 p. m., May 30.

Yorkshire

Earby: Empire Theater, 3 p. m., May 30.

United States

Arizona

Prescott: Yavapai Club, Gurley and Marina, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

California

Crescent City: Enderts Theater, Third and H Streets, 3 p. m., May 23.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., May 28. Radiocast Station KFWB, 950 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3213 Riverside Drive, 3 p. m., May 29.
Placerville: Shakespeare Club House, 8 p. m., May 25.
San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, Market and West San Carlos Streets, 8 p.m., May 27.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
New London: Bulkeley High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 24.

Hawaii

Honolulu: Young Hotel Roof, noon, May 28; Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 1. (Note changes.)

Idaho

Burley: Burley Theater, 4 p. m., May 23.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 25
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Public School Building, Eightieth and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., May 29.
East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 27.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Sheridan Road at Elm Place, 8 p. m., May 28.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry Streets, 8 p. m., May 28.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Ford's Theater, West Fayette Street, near Eutaw, 12:10 p. m., May 24.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 12:15 p. m., May 28. Radiocast Station WHDH, 830 kilocycles.
Cambridge: Church Edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m., May 25
Dedham: Dedham High School Auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 3 p. m., May 23.
Gloucester: City Hall, Dale Avenue, 8 p. m., May 24.
Lexington: High School Auditorium, 1475 Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.
Needham: Needham Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 27.
Newburyport: Church Edifice, State and Prospect Streets, 8 p. m., May 23.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 8 p. m., May 28.

Michigan

Alma: I. O. O. F. Lodge Hall, South State Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Ferndale: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 23.
Grand Rapids (First Church): Fountain Street Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

Minnesota

St. Paul (First Church): Church Edifice, Summit Avenue and Grotto Street, 8 p. m., May 27.

Missouri

St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 28.

Montana

Lewistown: Junior High Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., May 25.

Nevada

Reno: Washoe County Library Building, 8 p. m., May 24.

New Hampshire

Keene: Colonial Theater, Temple, Church and Court Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Newport: Church Edifice, Cheney and Cedar Streets, 8 p. m., May 23.

New Jersey

Burlington: Wilbur Watts High School, High Street, 3:15 p. m., May 23.
Collingswood: Collingswood High School Auditorium, Collings Avenue, 8 p. m., May 23.
Oradell: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 23.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Passaic: Passaic High School, Lafayette Avenue, near Broadway, 8:30 p. m., May 24.
Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., May 29.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School, Pershing Boulevard, 8:30 p. m., May 27.
Catskill: Church Edifice, Broad and Livingston Streets, 8 p. m., May 25.
Fulton: Congregational Church, West First Street at Broadway, 8 p. m., May 27.
Glen Cove: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., May 28.
Gouverneur: Unitarian Church, Trinity Avenue, 8 p. m., May 24.
Ilion (auspices First Church, Herkimer): Ilion High School Auditorium, Weber Avenue, 8 p. m., May 27.
Jamaica: Sunday School Building, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 8:15 p.m., May 28.
Lockport: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p.m., May 28.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Olean: First Presbyterian Church, Laurens and Second Streets, 8 p. m., May 28.
Oswego: Congregational Church, East Fourth and Oneida Streets, 8 p. m., May 25.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
St. Albans: Church Auditorium, Suffolk Drive and Mexico Street, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Troy: Masonic Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 23.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, Bronx River Parkway and Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 27.

North Dakota

Devils Lake: Grand Theater, 3 p. m., May 23
Grand Forks: Central High School Auditorium, Fifth Street and First Avenue North 8 p. m., May 24. Radiocast 8:30 to 9 p. m., Station KFJM, 1410 kilocycles.
Minot: Auditorium, Minot State Teachers College, 8:15 p. m., May 25.

Ohio

Bucyrus: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Conneaut: United Congregational Christian Church, 3 p. m., May 23.
Toledo (Third Church): Waite High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 23.

Oregon

Marshfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 24.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
New Castle: Scottish Rite Cathedral, 110 Lincoln Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown 8 p. m., May 27.
Pittsburgh (Third Church): Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, Alabama Avenue, Dormont, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Reading: City Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., May 23.
Warren: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
York (First Church): York Theater, East Market Street, 3:15 p. m., May 23.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., May 25.

Washington

Olympia (First Church): Capitol Park Auditorium Eleventh and Capitol Way, 3 p. m., May 23.

Texas Unions Back A. F. of L.

TYLER, Texas, May 17 (AP)—Three hundred delegates of the Texas State Federation of Labor opened their convention here today by swearing allegiance to the American Federation of Labor to prevent seating of Committee for Industrial Organization sympathizers.

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Union Seeks Smashing Victory In Jones and Laughlin Ballot

PITTSBURGH, May 17 (AP)—The Steel Workers Union threw all available reserves about the two plants of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation today, with hopes of winning such a smashing victory in the nation's biggest industrial election Thursday that opposition of the industry's independent producers to signing labor contracts will be broken.

A 36-hour strike, called in the midst of negotiations for a collective bargaining agreement between H. E. Lewis, chairman of the $200,000,000 corporation, and Philip Murray, chairman of the steel workers' organizing committee, led to the election.

The corporation agreed to give a contract to the union for exclusive bargaining powers of all its 32,000 workers (excluding those paid monthly) if the union could produce a majority in the Thursday vote.

Electioneering Barred

Both sides agreed not to electioneer on company property. Ernest C. Dunbar, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, will be in charge.

The union held a meeting yesterday near the Aliquippa mill, 18 miles down the Ohio river from Pittsburgh, and explained to members the proper method of marking ballots.

The biggest labor election so far supervised by the Government has been the one held at the Packard Motor Car Company's plants in Detroit, Mich., involving about 12,000 workers. The union won an overwhelming victory.

After signing a collective bargaining agreement with the United States Steel Corporation last March, the union—a subsidiary of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization—has signed contracts with more than 120 smaller steel concerns.

Independents Risk

With the exception of a preliminary contract with Jones Laughlin—signed pending the leection—granting it the same bargaining powers as are contained in the United States Steel contract, Mr. Murray and his forces have failed to break the ranks of the larger independents whose annual capacity output amounts to almost one-half of the nation's entire production.

Unsigned corporations include Bethlehem, employing 85,000 workers; Republic, 52,000; Youngstown Sheet and Tube, 26,000; National Steel, 22,000; American Rolling Mills Company, 19,000; Crucible Steel, with 18,000, and Inland, with 11,000.

Mr. Murray will meet tomorrow with the chairman of the Crucible Steel. He said he will make a "pertinent announcement" after his conference unless the company signs a contract. Van A. Bittner, western regional director for the union, is to meet with Inland Steel officials May 25.

Informed observers expect that a final decision on the controversy between the union and independent steel firms will be influenced greatly—possibly settled—by the Thursday ballot.

C. I. O. Veils Ford Strategy

DETROIT, Mich., May 17 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America guarded closely today details of its strategy for this week's drive to unionize Ford Motor Company employees but indicated all its resources were being mobolized to make the launching create "something of a splash."

The union will signal its formal campaign against Ford by opening later in the week two membership offices in Dearborn, Mich., suburban Detroit home of Ford Motor Company.

"We don't expect any resistance," said Homer Martin, president of U. A. W. A.

"We will use every method we know to encourage Ford workers to join our union," said Wyndham Mortimer, union first vice-president.

Union fanfare in other organizing campaigns has included use of auto trucks with powerful broadcasting equipment, parades, mass meetings, formation of feminine auxiliary rallying units, oratory and pamphleteering.

On one occasion the union sent an airplane over a Ford plant to broadcast to workers changing shifts.

The week opened with Ford making the first move, distribution to its workers of cards bearing "Fordisms'" stating the management's views about labor.

The first statement on the cards said "a monopoly of jobs in this country is just as bad as a monopoly on bread."

Mr. Martin dismissed the "Fordisms" as "soft words" which would have no effect on the drive. He said, "Mr. Ford's gestures of paternalism toward his employees at this late date resemble too closely the hypocritical overtures of the villain to the heroine in the old-fashioned melodrama to convince either the public or the employees.

"For years he has subjected workers to low wages, the unbearable speedup and the most vicious spy system in the industry.

"Apparently he is now trying desperately to make up for these injustices with soft words. He will find it won't work. Neither Mr. Ford nor his 'isms' will make any impression on his workers."

Interviewed last night in Kansas City, Mo., where he addressed a meeting of workers, Mr. Martin said an increase of Ford wages would not stop the union campaign. He contended only "the presence and power of the union" could better conditions.

Asked whether the union feared Ford plants might be closed to balk unionization, Mr. Martin replied, "I think Ford wants to make automobiles, and we want him to make automobiles."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on June 6, 13; July 4, 11; Aug. 1, 8; shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc), on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 23, 30; Third Church of Christ, Scientist, on June 6, 13, 20, 27

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on June 30, July 18, Aug. 15.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on May 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc, on May 23 and 30.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on May 23; June 13, 27; July 4, 18

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18; Aug. 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 23, June 27, July 25.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 23 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on June 6, July 4, Aug. 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Curch of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on May 23, 30; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 4, 11, 18, 25.

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World of Theater Unites to Protest Censorship Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has before him in Albany today a strong protest by theater-goers, playwrights, actors, critics and stage hands—a united theater world—against the legislation by State Senator John J. Dunnigan, Tammany Democrat, which would give the New York City Commissioner of Licenses authority to close any theatrical production here he deemed against morals and the public welfare. It was formulated at a meeting which packed the New Amsterdam Theater last night.

The objections of the theater groups to the measure were voiced by Marc Connelly and George Middleton, playwrights; Helen Hayes, Peggy Woods and Maurice Evans, players; Arthur Hopkins, producer; John Anderson, dramatic critic; James J. Brennan, of the International Alliance of Theater Stage Employees, and Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and author.

Stage Dictatorship

Mr. Middleton and Mr. Ernst viewed the Dunnigan bill as a move in direction of a stage dictatorship, Mr. Middleton holding that if the licensing authority were clothed with such power as the Dunnigan bill gave, there would be no limit to what it might arrogate unto itself.

"This is the pattern of all dictatorships," he declared.

Mr. Evans, the English actor who is now appearing here in "King Richard II," scoffed stage censorship as it was applied in London, where arbitrary power is lodged in the Lord Chamberlain. While he admitted the high integrity of that official, he recalled numerous plays which had been banned there, among them being "The Green Pastures" and "Victoria Regina." Americans would do well "to treasure the policy of noninterference," he declared.

Miss Hayes also saw the Dunnigan bill as a very serious matter.

"We are not amused by it," she added.

The Real Victims

Mr. Anderson held that the playgoers would be "the final victim of censorship," and Mr. Hopkins demanded that a stop be made "to "kicking our dog—the theater—around."

Telegrams were read from many leading playwrights, actors and producers protesting against the bill, among them being Eugene O'Neill, Maxwell Anderson, Miss Katharine Cornell, Miss Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt.

The theater protest against the Dunnigan bill was followed today by the publication of a report of Paul Moss, fusion license commissioner here, in which no reference was made to the department's recent campaign against burlesque theaters. It stressed, however, that the department had become "a powerful weapon to eliminate from business the chiseler, gyp and racketeer," and that it remained "a powerful deterrent of crime at all times."

Their Work in Natural Science Rewarded

Wide World; Harris & Ewing

Dr. Robert A. Millikan — California Institute of Technology
Dr. Peter Debye — Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics, Berlin
Dr. John Clyde Hostetter — Hartford-Empire Company
Dr. C. D. Anderson — California Institute of Technology
Dr. William Bowie — U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

South's Newsprint Leading Topic As Publishers Meet

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 17 (AP)—Steady growth of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association was reported by Cranston Williams, Chattanooga, Tenn., secretary-manager, as the association's board of directors met in pre-convention session.

E. K. Gaylord, Oklahoma City Oklahoman and Times, chairman, presided at the board meeting.

Mr. Williams, presenting his thirteenth annual report, said there had been an increase of 30 active members in the association since the 1936 convention and that active membership now totaled 223 newspapers. In addition, there are six associate memberships held by state press associations.

Discussions among early arriving delegates to the 35th annual meeting, which formally opened today, bore out the prediction of the association president, James E. Chappell, Birmingham, Ala., News and Age-Herald, that proposed southern newsprint manufacture would claim most attention at the sessions.

Southern Newsprint

Mr. Williams, in his report, referred to the development as an imminent reality.

"Details of the plan for the first southern pine newsprint mill will be presented on the convention floor," he said. "The first mill will be in east Texas and it is hoped that information may be available by the time of the convention concerning plans for a second mill, this to be located in the southeast."

His report included resolutions adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association pledging cooperation with the S. N. P. A.'s research into southern newsprint manufacture and protesting proposed newsprint price—increases recently announced by northern mills.

Pictures and Press

Analyzing the increasing importance of news pictures to newspapers, J. Roscoe Drummond, executive editor of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"A basic factor which we need to recognize, in the field of news pictures as well as in the field of news reporting itself, is that the element of exclusiveness is almost completely non-existent and that the largest opportunity which newspapers have to distinguish themselves is found in the original and effective manner in which we utilize the same pictorial materials which are equally available to all of our contemporaries."

Mr. Drummond's subject was "News Pictures: What to Do Besides Print Them." He urged as an objective "pictures which suggestively convey the atmosphere of the news, in addition to literally illustrating the news—illustrations which convey feeling as well as facts."

Baltimore Plans to Cut Expenditure for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17—With a per capital relief load said to be the smallest of any of the 19 large cities in the United States, Baltimore, through its municipal administration, is today moving to reduce its expenditures for unemployment aid still further by combining its two relief administrative organizations and cutting relief spending for the next fiscal year from $1,850,000 to $770,000.

June 1 has been set as the date on which the duties of the Emergency Charity Association will be taken over by the Municipal Welfare Bureau. Beginning then, relief will cease to be considered as "emergency" work, and will be financed from the state treasury as a permanent arm of the municipal government. Past "emergency" contributions from the city to this work have totaled approximately $2,000,000.

Leaders in Research Honored By Franklin Institute Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 17—Reading like a summary of accomplishment in natural science during the past year, the list of medals awarded for 1937 by the Franklin Institute has been announced by its director, Henry Butler Allen. Formal presentation of the medals and certificates will take place in the hall of the Institute at its Medal Day exercises on May 19.

The Edward Longstreth Medal for encouragement of invention will go to Dr. Emile Monnin Chamot, professor of chemistry at Cornell University, "in consideration of his meritorious work in the field of microchemical analysis"; to Richard T. Erban, consulting engineer of New York City, "in consideration of the invention and development of the Transitorq, a practical and useful variable speed transmission unit"; to John S. Haug, consulting gas engineer at Philadelphia, "in consideration of the adaptation of the constant speed Fottinger type hydraulic coupling to the variable speed requirements of industrial applications," and to Herbert L. Whittemore, chief of the engineering mechanics section, National Bureau of Standards, "in consideration of his part in the invention and development of the Proving Ring for the direct checking of calibrations of testing machines."

Lyse Wins Levy Medal

The Louis Edward Levy Medal, "for the author of a paper of especial merit, published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, preference being given to one describing the author's experimental and theoretical researches in a subject of fundamental importance," will be awarded to Inge Lyse, professor of engineering materials, at Lehigh University, "for his series of papers on 'A Study of the Quality, the Design and the Economy of Concrete,' published in the April, May, June and July issues of the Journal of the institute for 1936."

The George R. Henderson Medal for inventions and discoveries in the field of railway engineering will be given to Dr. Rupen Eksergian of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia "in consideration of his contributions to Railway Engineering and his accomplishments in the field of railway locomotive and car design."

The Howard N. Potts Medal for "distinguisshed work in science or the arts, important development of previous basic discoveries, inventions or products of superior excellence or utilizing important principles," will go to Dr. John Clyde Hostetter, vice-president in charge of research and development, Hartford-Empire Company, Hartford, Conn., "in consideration of the combination of technical understanding and executive ability which has enabled him to direct the application of glass to such diversified new uses as a 200-inch telescope disc and saucepans that can be used above an open flame."

Other Researchers Honored

The Elliott Cresson Medal, for "discovery and research adding to the sum of human knowledge," will be awarded to Dr. Carl D. Anderson of California Institute of Technology, "in consideration of his discovery of the positron"; to Dr. William Bowie, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (retired), "in consideration of his contributions to the science of geodesy, particularly with reference to the theory of isostasy, the applications of which he has extended to problems of general geophysics and geology"; to Jacques Edwin Brandenberger of Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, "in consideration of his invention and development of the process of manufacture of continuous transparent sheets of regenerated cellulose which have found a widespread use in industry"; to Dr. William Francis Giaque of the University of California, "in consideration of his outstanding contributions made to our scientific knowledge in the attainment of temperatures approaching within one fourth of one degree of the absolute zero and of his systematic observance and investigation of various substances at these low temperatures"; and to Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, director of the radiation laboratory, University of California, "in consideration of his development of the cyclotron, an apparatus for accelerating ions, which embodies a high degree of technical skill and is of material use in extending the knowledge of nuclear physics."

Franklin Medal Awards

It had already been announced that the Franklin Medal of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania is to be awarded to Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics, and chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology; and to Dr. Peter Joseph Wilhelm Debye, director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics, Berlin, Germany.

The Franklin Medal is awarded annually from the Franklin Medal Fund, founded Jan. 1, 1914, by Samuel Insull, "to those workers in physical science or technology, without regard to country, whose efforts, in the opinion of the Institute, acting through its Committee on Science and the Arts, have done most to advance a knowledge of physical science or its applications."

Dr. Millikan will receive the medal "In recognition of his isolation and measurement of the fundamental unit of electricity, the electron; the photoelectric determination of the fundamental constant of radiation, Planck's constant; the extension of the ultra-violet spectrum by two octaves to join the spectrum of soft X-rays; and the study of the nature and the properties of a very penetrating radiation of cosmic origin."

Basis of Award

Dr. Debye will receive the medal "In recognition of his fundamental conception and masterly development of the theory that the molecules of many substances possess permanent dipole moments—a theory of great value in stimulating a vast amount of fruitful research on the electrical properties of insulators; his extension and generalization of Einstein's theory of the specific heats of solids; and his work, in collaboration with Huckel, on a theory of the thermodynamic properties of electrolytic solutions,—work upon which the whole modern theory of electrolytes is based."

Count van Rochteren Limpurg, Chargé d'Affaires, the Netherlands Legation in Washington, will be present to represent Dr. Peter Debye.

Public Service Is Chief Goal Of Station KDLR

With Monitor Newscasters

DEVILS LAKE, N. D.—By the permission granted to adopt the letters "KDLR" for its call signal in 1925, KDLR, Inc., here, wove into its air signature the early English transiation of the Indian "minnewaukan" or "water of the great spirit," name of the great lake southwest of this community. "K" is the Government designation for radio stations west of the Mississippi while "DLR" is translated "Devils Lake radio."

KDLR serves approximately 95,000 persons in the area with two radiocasts daily of "The Monitor Views the News." The management reports frequent requests for copies of the news commentaries. One local minister finds them sufficiently interpretative for use in the preparation of his sermons.

Station "policy," states one KDLR official, is based on a sincere desire to be of the greatest public service in the social and religious life of the community. No worthy project is ever refused time gratis, he continues, nor is any advertising accepted that is not fully endorsed by the station personnel.

KDLR operates on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles, with a power of 100 watts, and with unlimited time. Locally owned by KDLR, Incorporated, the station is managed by Bert Wick, director. Richard Moritz is engineer, and Hub Warner, program director and chief announcer. The station sponsors an amateur radiocast every Saturday night, which is attended by an exceptionally large audience.

This is article number 77 in the series. The next will appear Wednesday, May 19.

Business Women Plan Jobless Aid At Illinois Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

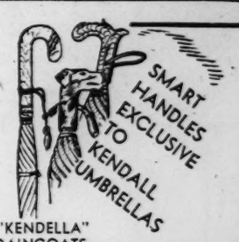
CHICAGO, May 17—Although social security legislation may be a help to the 65-year-old woman ready to retire, and to the girl in her twenties starting out with payments which ultimately she will get back at retirement age, the question is how to help the woman now in her 40's and 50's.

This was one of the problems before Illinois women who met at the annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs which closed its sessions here yesterday. Delegates represented 3800 women in this State.

Instead of spending much time on studying abstract economic problems and their social implications, business women, many of the delegates held, should do something more definite about the middle-aged woman deprived of work by the depression. A home for elderly women was one proposal.

Some 200 delegates came from all parts of the State bringing personal experiences of what they have observed in the business world in the past few years. They represented 69 local clubs and included women lawyers, insurance brokers, heads of finance companies, tax actuaries, women heating and plumbing contractors, head of a large candy business, and even a cable manager for a telegraph office.

"People have the wrong idea about the so-called independent self-supporting woman," one delegate remarked. "They think that we are self-sufficient, and because some of us are unmarried, people have the idea that we have no dependents. As a matter of fact, I know few women who have only themselves to take care of."



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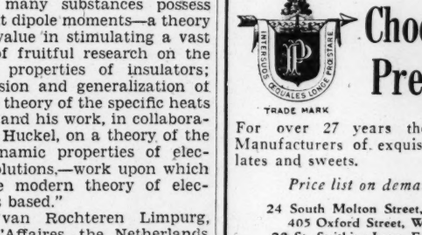
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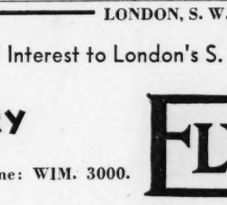
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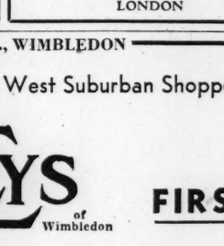
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'Foolproof' Blind Landing Indicated for Near Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—Spade work begun by the United States Bureau of Standards back in 1926 is beginning to bear practical fruit in the blind landing experiments now being conducted at Indianapolis where three different systems are now in the process of exhaustive testing and improvement.

All three systems, including the much discussed German Lorenz low approach system, spring from the original explorations of the Bureau of Standards. Since that time different groups have branched off in slightly different directions but now have come together again at Indianapolis to compare notes and aid each other to the greater benefit of flying.

The perfect system apparently has not yet been completed and there are many kinks to be ironed out in all the systems being tested, but in the opinion of government aviation experts sufficient progress is indicated by the tests to warrant the expectation of almost fool-proof blind landing in the not too distant future.

Three Systems Used

The three systems being used at Indianapolis now are the Lorenz, the U. S. Bureau of Air Commerce and the U. S. Army systems. The Washington Institute of Technology has a slightly different system it is working on and radical improvements in the Bureau of Air Commerce system are now being developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but are still in the laboratory stage.

All of these systems have similar basic characteristics. These consist of the use of ultra high frequency transmission: (A) to bring the approaching plane into line with the runway. And (B) to provide a "glide path" which will bring it safely to land. American commercial aviation has long since perfected the radio beam which brings a plane direct to the general vicinity of the airport it is approaching. Blind landing involves the problem of getting it from a high altitude in the vicinity of the airport down safely to the landing field itself.

"Power Landing" Employed

All the systems are alike in using an outer radio marker about two miles from the field and an inner radio marker very near the edge of the field. The pilot has two problems. He must get himself on a direct line between the markers and he must adjust his glide so that he crosses the second marker at an altitude of usually 50 feet above the ground. If he is at the proper altitude when crossing the second marker and his rate of desscent is correct he automatically comes in from that point to a landing.

Under none of these systems does the pilot know exactly when he is going to touch the ground. It is an approximation, but sufficiently close so that if in proper landing trim the moment of compact makes no difference. No effort is made to "level off" in such landings. What is known as a "power landing" is employed. The plane is supposed to be dropping at a rate of 300 feet a minute, which is enough to give a bit of a jolt on contact with the ground, but well within the safety factor of landing gear, which is supposed, on commercial planes in the United States, to be able to absorb a landing at a falling rate of 600 feet a minute. The pilot simply flies down the "glide path" at this rate of descent and takes the ground in his stride—when he strikes it.

The U. S. Army system is distinct from others primarily in that the landing field equipment is portable and can be adjusted always to bring the approaching plane directly into the wind, eliminating any danger from cross-wind landing. It is also somewhat simpler in that the "glide path" is computed as a straight line.

The Army pilot merely sets all his instruments for a standard glide when he passes the first marker and is on course for the second. If he fails to pick up the second at the proper moment he goes up and tries again.

For Commercial Flying

For commercial flying involving fields with fixed concrete runways the army system is not workable. Both the Lorenz and Bureau of Air Commerce systems work from fixed markers. They also differ in that the instruments on the plane constantly record the position on the glide path between the first and second markers. However, it is a curved instead of a straight path involving more complicated maneuvering by the pilot.

The Bureau of Air Commerce system is almost identical with the Lorenz except that it has added a radio compass and a visual indicator. With the exception of these additions the two systems differ only in that different makes of instruments are employed for performing identical functions.

Addition of the radio compass makes it possible for the pilot to get on the "runway localizer" more easily. Without it he must employ the trial and error method to locate the direct path from the outer to the inner marker. Also, by using the radio compass it is possible to determine the wind drift so that the pilot can be prepared to make a quick shift in his direction at the last moment and land with his nose directly to the wind. Without the radio compass his gross motion may be in the right direction, but the plane may be headed at an angle to the landing direction.

The laboratory work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology is on a single instrument which will give the pilot a constant visual picture of his position in respect to the edge of the landing field. When perfected it will substitute one instrument for a half dozen now required. Three luminous spots on the face of an instrument will give the pilot exactly the same information he would get from three lights at specified points on the landing field.

8he problem at Indianapolis now is primarily to perfect the instruments. The system has been achieved. It is only a question of what instrument is the most accurate in getting the pilot on to the runway course and then down the "glide path."

Drive on Vice Rings Centers in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17 (AP)—A nation-wide drive to wreck vice rings and land white slavers behind bars centered in Batlimore yesterday with approximately 50 arrests in raids on 10 or more establishments.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the bureau of investigation, who directed 35 agents in the raids, reported he found conditions "very bad" in Baltimore. He, United States Attorney Bernard J. Flynn and his assistant T. Barton Harrington, announced the crusade would continue "until Baltimore is cleaned up."

Officers emphasized the drive here, as elsewhere, was aimed at leaders in the white slave traffic. Mr. Hoover said other raids have been conducted recently in Connecticut, New York, Miami and elsewhere. He declined to disclose the exact places agents would strike next lest he defeat purposes of the campaign.

Hot in California

NEEDLES, Calif., May 17 (AP)—The mercury climbed to 109 degrees yesterday, the highest May temperature in recent years.

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'Super Chief' Enters Rail Service

The Santa Fe's Newest Luxury Streamlined Train
This Modern Train, Built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Will Operate on a Weekly Schedule Between Chicago and Los Angeles

Luxury and Speed Marks Santa Fe's 'Hotel on Rails'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 17—Outstanding characteristics of the streamlined "Super Chief," which starts regular service after a trial preview run to the coast over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company here today, emphasize a trend toward greater privacy, speed, comfort and artistic decoration on American railroad trains.

The flyer will make one round trip each week between Chicago and Los Angeles on a schedule of 39 hours and 45 minutes between the two points, and yet is supplied with only 16 of the normal sleeping berth sections. All other passenger accommodations on the eight-car, stainless steel train are of the private room type, and even the sections are equipped with drapes and panels providing maximum seclusion.

The Santa Fe designers instructed the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia to produce a traveling hotel which would preserve the artistic heritage of the Indian country through which the train is to pass on its weekly round trip. "The Land of the Navajos" was chosen as the decorative theme. Flooring, coverings, upholstery, and color combinations used throughout the train have been matched with the reds, whites, and yellows so closely associated with Indian territory.

Indian Tradition Followed

Decorative appointments continue the suggestion of tradition: photomurals depict the Navajo at work at the loom; wall murals show the ceremonial "sand paintings," reproduced in natural tones; and crafts of the Southwest are reflected in the lamps, wall-hangings, and shades.

Every car and each room has been given individual treatment. Deep piled carpets are used on the floors throughout, while all lighting is indirect from fixtures of restrained modern design.

Throughout the train the fidelity of theme has demanded use of such woods as avoidre, bubinga, curly maple, white harewood, satinwood, ebony, aspen, redwood burl, and teak.

The new train replaces a more or less experimental train put in service by the Santa Fe in May, 1936, and is drawn by a streamlined diesel locomotive of 3600 horsepower. Extensive grade reduction and curve elimination work has preceded its introduction to the company of select American railroad trains.

Mail and Baggage Car

Directly behind the locomotive is a mail and baggage car, which is followed by the Isleta and Laguna, two cars each of which have eight sections, two adjoining communicating apartments with drawing rooms, as well as men's and women's lounges with annexes.

The fifth car, "Acoma," contains a barber shop, recreation lounge and quarters for the train crew. Following it is the "Cochiti," a diner. Indian names have been used also in naming the "Taos," the "Navajo," and "Oraibi," the remaining three cars.

With six bedrooms, two compartments and two drawing rooms, the two standard cars are identical, while the observation car has only one bedroom, three compartments, two drawing rooms and a large lounge.

The cars of the "Super Chief" are of standard construction, produced by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, but the interior treatment is the work of Paul F. Creit, a Philadelphia architect, and S. B. MacDonald, a designer of Chicago. Color schemes, designs and aspects of Indian art in the Southwest have been adapted by the builders.

Average Use of Metals

The average United States citizen last year used 560 pounds of pig iron, 829 pounds of steel, 5.6 pounds of lead, 9.8 pounds of copper, and 8.38 barrels of oil.

Madam Minister Gets Lesson In Diplomacy and the Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, newly sworn-in American Minister to Norway, has received a lesson in diplomacy and press relations.

Actually, the diplomacy incident was minor, but the adventure with the nimble typewriters of Washington reporters made a deep impression. Mrs. Harriman received the press at the State Department on Saturday, inadvertently revealed that a trade agreement was in process of preliminary discussion with Norway, and was set right by the anxious and meticulous Michael J. McDermott, press officer for the department.

But an Associated Press reporter turned out a pungent little piece that was used on almost all of Sunday's front pages.

Telephone Began Ringing

Then Mrs. Harriman's telephone began ringing. Anxious friends were calling: "Oh, my dear Daisy," ran their refrain, "what is this dreadful thing that has happened! Have you been rebuked by the State Department? Now, just tell me all about it!"

Mrs. Harriman was busy explaining that nothing had really happened . . . That it was just a minor incident turned into an amusing newspaper story.

Anyway, it looks as if Mrs. Harriman will henceforth be doubly discreet, and that the headline used by a Washington paper will come true: "Daisies won't tell."

Story That Started It

The story that caused all the excitement follows:

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Hardly five minutes after she had been swore in Saturday as minister to Norway, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, New York and Washington society woman, received her first lesson in practical diplomacy.

At the expense of much discomforture on the part of a State Department official, she learned that an initial rule for diplomats is to be non-commital.

Mrs. Harriman inadvertently disclosed to newsmen that the State Department is discussing with the Norwegian Government the negotiation of a reciprocal trade treaty. This was something the correspondents were not supposed to know at this stage of the proceedings.

Mrs. Harriman, recently appointed Minister to Norway by President Roosevelt, took the oath of office at the State Department at noon. Immediately afterward she received newspaper men.

Michael J. McDermott, the department's press contact man, stood at her side.

One of the interviewers asked if she expected to negotiate a trade agreement with Norway.

"Oh, that's already being done," she said.

McDermott cleared his throat nervously.

"There's been no official announcement about that yet, Madam Minister," he reminded her diplomatically.

"Oh, but I thought everybody knew that," the envoy said. Presumably she still was unaware then of the enormity of her indiscretion.

"I am vastly interested in Norway," she went on, "and I hope to carry on the great work done there by my predecessor. . . ."

Mr. McDermott was determined, however, to clear up the trade agreement situation. He interrupted:

"We have only been exploring the matter thus far. It is not quite correct to say that the negotiations are in progress."

"Oh," said Mrs. Harriman, "I see."

Navy Marks First Flight Over Atlantic; It Took Seaplane 15 Days 18 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Eighteen years ago yesterday the American navy seaplane NC-4, manned by a crew of six, took off from Newfoundland on an epoch-making flight to England.

Fifteen days later, when Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, the skipper, nosed the craft down into the harbor at Plymouth, the first crossing of the Atlantic by a flying machine was completed.

Navy officers today said the contrast between that pioneering venture and present ocean flights—when a commercial plane shuttles from New York to London and return in less than 48 hours flying time—typifies the strides made in aviation development.

Mr. Read, now a captain and serving as assistant chief of the bureau of aeronautics, was out of the city on the anniversary date, but one member of the original expedition remained to reminisce over the exploit. He was Capt. Holden C. Richardson, naval construction officer who helped design the NC-4.

"The British laughed," he recalled, "when we stationed destroyers every 50 miles or so along the whole route to assist in the flight. They said we didn't need all those 'lampposts.' But we felt that every precaution was justified."

Captain Richardson was second in command of the NC-3 which, with the NC-1, took off with the NC-4 but, disabled near the Azores islands, were unable to continue the trans-Atlantic journey.

To him, the trials and tribulations of the 17-hour flight from Trespassy, Newfoundland, to a point near Ponta Del Gada, Azores, were all in the day's work. His only complaint was the food.

"They gave us one shoebox full of sandwiches for a lunch," he said bitterly, "and half of them were made of jelly and that thinly sliced bread which reminded you of a lady's bridge luncheon. But we were spared them after all. The takeoff from Trepassy Harbor was so rough that the whole box fell into the bilge."

Before the NC-3 reached Ponta Del Gada, the crew was drinking water cut of its engines' radiators.

Safe Landing at Azores

Meanwhile, the NC-4 had landed safely at Horta, the Azores, completing the 1200 nautical mile flight from Trepassy in 15 hours and 18 minutes—a distance now flown in a little more than half that time.

Successive hops to Ponta Del Gada and thence to Lisbon, Portugal, were delayed by unfavorable weather so that the NC-4 did not reach the latter place until May 27. She set out on the last leg, from Lisbon for Plymouth, on May 30 but a leak in the port engine forced her down near Figueria, Portugal. After completing repairs there, she was flown on to Ferrol, Spain, for an overnight halt.

On the following morning, she took off again and landed at Plymouth in the afternoon. A total airline distance of 3190 statute miles had been traversed in two weeks and one day.

Wartime Necessity

The flight of the NC-4 and her sister ships first was initiated as a necessity of wartime. There was insufficient cargo space on transport ships for carrying to France the large number of airplanes needed by American and Allied Forces in the World War. So the navy high command decided to try to "ferry" them across under their own power.

The three ships, completed in October, 1918, were flown to Washington for final inspection on the day the armistice was signed.

Today, whole squadrons of naval seaplanes assigned to duty in Hawaii are flown in formation from San Diego to Honolulu, a distance of 2408 miles, in something less than 22 hours.

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Car Licensing in May Seen for Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 17 — With a bill before the State Senate here to change the motor vehicle registration date from January to May, Pennsylvania was today preparing to follow the national trend to shift registrations from winter to late spring. The measure has already passed the House and seems slated for passage in the Senate, according to Walter N. White, manager of the license bureau of the Philadelphia Automobile Club.

More than one-half the states to date, said Mr. White, have changed their registrations from January to late spring. Four states have taken that action this year, he reported, and similar action is pending in 14 more states.

'Yankee Doodle' on Bagpipes

LONDON—Enterprising Scottish street musicians have been playing "Yankee Doodle." "La Marseillaise" and other national airs on wheezy bagpipes, reaping rich harvest from London's cosmopolitan Coronation visitors.

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Bible Exhibit at Stanford Continued by Public Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Bibles of every description, some of great antiquarian value, together with many books and objects associated with biblical history, form a collection which fills the large display rooms of the art gallery at Stanford University. This collection, assembled from many sources by Rabbi L. Shapiro of San Francisco, Calif., was to have been on display only during April, but aroused so much interest it will remain in the gallery for the rest of May.

The John Howell collections of Bibles and sacred writings forms the central portion of the display. Here are copies of nearly all the historical printings of the Scriptures, including a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible, the first printed book, which in the opinion of qualified judges, never has been surpassed for the perfection of its printing.

Printed in Roman Type

Also displayed are the Sweynheim and Panhartz Bible of 1473, first to be printed in roman type instead of the German black letter; the Great Bible of Martin Luther; the Breeches Bible, so called because of its peculiar translation of Genesis 3:7, "they made themselves breeches."

Charts are displayed showing sources of various books, and chronology of various translations through which we have received our modern versions.

Two copies of the first edition of the King James Bible are displayed. One belonging to Albert Bender of San Francisco is the rare "he" version. First copies of this monumental work to be printed had "he" as a misprint for "she" in a passage in the book of Ruth. Mr. Howell's copy of the first edition is the "she" version.

Copies of Talmud

Other books and manuscripts include devotional writings of many kinds, as well as copies of the Talmud written in Hebrew on large rolls of sheepskin vellum, the Koran in illuminated form, examples of fine bindings and modern editions of the Bible, both new translations and fine-press reprintings of the older texts.

Several cases of archaeological materials are shown, extending back more than 3000 years before the birth of Jesus. These include idols, lamps, household utensils, ornaments and trinkets from Palestinian excavations and relics of Babylonian captivity. One interesting item is a heap of charred grains of wheat from the ruins of Jericho, destroyed about 1430 B. C. (Joshua 6).

A series of lectures by Bible scholars, among them several professors of the university, were well attended, and the exhibit has been viewed by large numbers of people from all parts of Central California.

$10,000,000 Sought To Expand Museum Of Natural History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—The launching of a 10-year development program to apply to all departments of the American Museum of Natural History was announced by F. Trubee Davison, president of the museum, today.

Immediate requirements of the program will call for an increased capital fund of $10,000,000, Mr. Davison said, adding that the money was needed to provide an annual increased income of at least $431,000, that the museum may meet its responsibilities as a scientific and educational institution.

"Public demand for education in the natural sciences is shown by the doubling of attendance during the last five years and greatly increased attendance this year," he continued. "The trustees have had to face the question of whether the museum should be content from now on to lose ground or to mark time or whether it would go ahead.

"The new income will enable us to increase our scientific and educational staff by 40 per cent, adding 36 new scientists and teachers, and will also provide salaries commensurate with those paid in comparable institutions."

The museum was founded in 1869. Its building is one of the largest public structures in New York City and has cost more than $16,000,000. The city has provided funds for the building and by annual appropriations provides partly for building maintenance. Trustees, members and other friends have provided all funds for collections, expeditions, explorations, publication, and all the scientific and educational work, as well as endowment funds. Mr. Davison said that the aggregate thus contributed from private purses was more than $35,000,000.

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Social Reform Up to States, Bridges States in Radiocast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 17—Strong and constructive speeches on social security and labor relations, made by Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Representative Francis Case of South Dakota, on the third Republican radiocast last night in a series of weekly talks, were received with an apathy revelatory of the political situation here.

A month ago, when John Hamilton, Republican national chairman, announced the series, it was anticipated that a hot G. O. P. attack on many obvious crevices in Democratic armor would get under way. Actually, party leaders decided such an attack would tend to drive Democrats together, so the Republican series has been couched in elevated and non-combative tones. As a result, it has attracted little attention. The Republican party remains basically on the sidelines in the epic struggle now under way.

State Action Urged

In last night's speeches, there were numerous statements worthy of attention. Senator Bridges, for example, urged all states to press forward with legislation against sweatshop exploitation of labor, for minimum wages and unemployment insurance, and he praised collective bargaining as a fundamental right and safeguard. Governmental regulation of industry, preferably through states, he saw as a necessity. Sanction and support of the Federal Government for collective bargaining, he said, began with President Coolidge.

But Senator Bridges added that labor's responsibility must be recognized as well as its rights, with "the elimination of violence, of coercion, of intimidation, of unfairness by either side," now that collective bargaining is upon a legal basis. He declared collective bargaining to be a safeguard "against the greatest evil of modern times—all-powerful government."

"To combat that enemy," he said, "let us diligently cultivate collective bargaining between employer and employee and let us also diligently cultivate all sensible and useful legislation by our states severally or in voluntary groups."

Warns Against Spending

But Senator Bridges warned against continued excessive spending, saying, "How will it profit the wage earner if his wages go up 10 per cent and the prices of the necessities of life—as they inevitably must under inflation—go up 20 per cent and more."

Representative Case, a young newspaper man from South Dakota, gave the Republican social security program:

1. Increase pensions to those retiring within the next 10 or 20 years, who would have little accumulated by their payroll payments and who would receive only small monthly benefits.

2. Commence payment of pensions in 1939, instead of waiting until 1942 as the present law provides.

3. Provide that the payroll tax (equally divided between employer and employee) remain at the present level of 2 per cent for at least five years instead of gradually increasing to 6 per cent by 1949.

Curb on Pay Roll

He also suggested that pay roll taxes could be kept down to 2 per cent for at least 10 years, and added, "I can hear you ask: 'This sounds good, lowering taxes and increasing and hastening benefits, but how are you going to do it?'

"By eliminating the dangerous and unnecessary $47,000,000,000 reserve provided for in the present Social Security Act and proceeding on a pay-as-you-go basis."

Honored

Prof. William C. MacTavish
Elected Chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society

New York Chemists Honor MacTavish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Prof. William C. MacTavish, administrative chairman of the department of chemistry at Washington Square College, New York University, has been elected chairman of the New York section of the American Chemical Society for 1937-38. William W. Winship, general manager of the Termal Syndicate, Ltd., of Brooklyn was chosen vice-chairman.

The section's board of directors, in addition to the new officers, will include Dr. D. P. Morgan of 1 Wall Street, retiring chairman, and Prof. Robert C. Elderfield and Prof. Lincoln T. Work of Columbia.

Professor MacTavish is a native of New York City, graduated from New York University in 1924, taking his master of arts degree at Columbia in 1926. During the World War he served in the A. E. F. and previously saw service on the Mexican border. He joined the staff of New York University as teaching assistant in 1913, becoming instructor in 1917 and assistant professor in 1926. He is a member of several professional and honorary societies here and abroad.

Old 'East Siders' Revisit N. Y. Haunts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—Many men and women, some of them distinguished in public careers, who once lived on the lower East Side, revisited this section yesterday at the invitation of the Grand Street boys. Among them was Jonah J. Goldstein, formerly of the magistrates' bench, who pointed out the old fire escape at No. 188 Madison Street on which he slept about 40 years ago because of crowded home conditions.

Formal exercises were lacking, but the gathering in Seward Park rekindled memories of days that were distinguished chiefly by hardships. Among the happier reminiscences, however, was the razing of tenements that have given place to modernized dwellings.

Many of the old houses are still standing, one of these being the building where Nathan Straus provided milk for youngsters. Seward Park, where the visitors sat, was recalled as the gathering place for boys of the neighborhood where differences were settled by less peaceable means than recreation supervisors seek to employ today in the legitimate play streets for these youngsters.

Music was provided by Municipal Court Justice Leopold Prince's orchestra. Joe Howard, writer of once-popular songs, sang some of the well-remembered ones.

World's Fair Bill And Sales Tax Wait For Lehman to Sign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 17—Applying himself to a bulging portfolio of 848 bills laid on his desk in the 10-day wind-up of the 1937 Legislature, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had dipped into the pile of 55 legislative appropriation bills which would add $32,396,414 to his record budget and set his signature to a $2,200,000 measure to fund state participation in the 1939 New York World's Fair. Another measure now approved will continue the 2 per cent retail sales tax in New York City—back-log of its pay-as-you-go policy for funding relief out of current income.

The Governor must dispose of an average of more than 36 bills a day to clear his desk within the 30-day limit of the legislative spate that flooded it as the session closed a week ago, running up the total business to 1199 items, or 200 beyond the law-making average of recent years. He had won praise from the Citizens' Union today for "courage and discrimination" in his action on the 326 bills he signed and the 20 he vetoed before adjournment.

Consideration of the completed calendar will be marked by a busy routine of executive chamber hearings on controversial measures, opening today, with one on the proposed law to legalize open betting at dog races under supervision of the State Racing Commission. The state fee would be $200 for each day of racing and 15 per cent of the gate receipts.

The second hearing will be Wednesday, when the Governor has invited discussion on the bill to outlaw the sale in New York of goods produced by child labor. This was passed as a substitute for the proposed federal child labor amendment, again rejected here this year, and to meet the Governor's charge that it was "impractical and unenforceable." The Legislature memorialized Congress to pass a companion federal law.

The first citizen appraisal of the session's work had reached here today in the Citizens' Union Report, which viewed it as "one of the most fruitful years," but was critical of the failure to act on congressional apportionment, ratify the federal child labor amendment, authorize a commission to prepare data for the constitutional convention next year, restrict billboards, provide for state licensing and control of employment agencies, set up a state crime prevention bureau, and investigation of milk prices in the State.

'Shined Up' Coal Favored At Mine Engineers' Parley

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 17—"Shine 'em up Joe" wins a hearty smile from any shoe-shine artist, and if the report of engineers at the fourteenth annual American Mining Congress is any indication of the public reception of waxed coal this last winter, requests for well-shined coal will be quite the usual order of the day next November for homes without oil or gas heat.

Bearing no relation to the army commander who ordered that even the coal be shined up for Saturday inspections, Thomas C. Cheasley of the Sinclair Coal Company told the congress meeting here today that "waxolizing" hard coal has helped the industry considerably in its fight against competitive fuels invading the home fuel market. Waxing apparently adds a cleanliness to coal unknown before the new method of treatment was developed. Simultaneously there is a lack of dust in delivery, far more positive than with the older practice of wetting down coal en route to home bins.

Mr. Cheasley told his associates that mining companies early realized the burden of insuring clean deliveries to consumers had to be applied at the mine tipples before the coal was loaded into rail cars. Dealer margins were so small that extreme measures of coping with such problems could not be left to them.

"We were progressing slowly toward our goal," he said, "when a young chemical student approached with an idea for a treating fluid which was simple in make-up—involving the use of a crystalline wax blended with oil—and which could be cheaply applied.

"The material was called Waxol, and our earliest tests convinced us of the merit of the fluid. We did not expect any particular benefits in combustion, due to the treating, but we receive reports constantly of reduction of soot and fly-ash as well as smoke abatement.

"Dealers report that degradation in transit and handling has been reduced to an unbelievable minimum, and cars will now 'weigh out.' I might add that if wax preserves the condition of fresh fruit, and if polishing preserves the fine finish of your automobile, then it seems reasonable that 'Waxolizing' will protect and preserve your coal."

Another unusual subject under discussion at today's session was the "streamlining of mines." A. Lee Barrett of the Pittsburgh Coal Company disclosed that 25 per cent of the power used in the average coal mine is used to provide ventilation, hence this item of expense is a sizable one. By "streamlining" mine ventilation shafts, it was pointed out, the percentage of power input required for ventilation could be cut to 10 per cent.

Prof. H. Landsberg of the Pennsylvania State College geophysical laboratory explained that "it is common knowledge that the steramlining of automobiles, locomotives and airplanes cuts fuel consumption measurably, principally at high speeds. Since it is irrelevant whether one moves an object against resting air at high speed, or air against an object, the lessons learned from these advances in traffic can also be applied to mine ventilation. Here a current of air is forced at high speed through comparatively narrow and crooked pathways, and one of the important factors entering into consideration is the loss due to friction from timbers, frames, cars and turns."

With these conditions in mind, it was emphasized that within the mines, the roads and shafts are usually left rough and thus ventilation losses occur—eliminate these r ough surfaces and remove friction by proper "streamlining," and proper, reasonably cheap mine ventilation will be obtained.

John M. Humphrey Jr., an engineer for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, in a discussion of "Flood Conditions of 1936 as They Affected Mining in the Anthracite Field," disclosed that engineering plans for the development of mining properties have always been laid out with due consideration of flood conditions in this area. Due to this established precaution, no mines were inundated by reason of the location of their ingress being below the high flood stage of the river.

Explaining that the 17-mile stretch of the Susquehanna River in the northern anthracite field has always been subjected to floods, he said, "the greatest height reached by flood waters prior to 1936 was in 1865, when the high-water mark was 33.12 feet above low-water mark." This has been the basis for the determination of location on the surface of shafts, slopes and other openings used in developing mining properties in the valley.

Plan South Carolina Maps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Contracts have been let for the aerial photographing of six counties in the Piedmont section of South Carolina for use by the agricultural department in connection with its conservation program. A. A. McKeown, district farm agent, said he had been informed that aerial maps will be made of Chester, Cherokee, Chesterfield, Kershaw, Lancaster and York counties.

Fusion Party Seeks End to New York City Transit Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—The City Fusion Party today had followed up its endorsement of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election with a strong stand for his "no quarter" attitude toward the New York City Transit Commission, which has just rejected the Fusion mayoralty's plan for unification of the rapid transit system.

In a resolution to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, the party today calls for a special session of the Legislature to abolish the commission on the ground of failure to carry out the mandate that went with its appointment 16 years ago to find a formula for a unified subway system.

Thus do the activities of the Transit Commission, which was swept bodily into the politics of a decade of Tammany administrations, appear headed for a new essay in this arena.

The city Fusion Party would see the commission replaced by a new board of "disinterested citizens who place unification above politics," declaring that the present body has shown it was more interested in its own perpetuation than in doing the job assigned to it."

Labor Courted by Young G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 17—New York Young Republicans at their convention here set their imprimatur to an ambitious program to unify the party in the State and to bring it close to "the man in the street." They modulated their criticism of party elders, however, amending a report that called for the resignation of Charles D. Hilles and Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt, national committee members from New York, to the less specific reading that "the national leadership in New York State should be constructively liberalized," without naming names.

Another bicker of the two-day session concerned State Chairman William S. Murray, whom some delegates felt should be chided for management of party affairs; but it was agreed not to press such a resolution, in return for a concession from Mr. Murray's friends not to press one of commendation. With this elimination of the official stamp of approval for senior party leaders in the State, the outgoing president, George H. Sibley of New York City, laid critical emphasis on the need for retiring "the Hilles type of party leader," while the incoming president, Alfred Simon of Ballston Spa, praised Mr. Murray's chairmanship.

After considerable debate, the Young Republicans decided to take the labor situation in full stride, and their plank on this issue urges protection of the worker in his right to organize freely for collective bargaining, laws to abolish "kickbacks," abolition of sweatshops and "inhuman speed-ups," protection of able-bodied workers from discrimination by reason of age, protection against seasonal lay-off, adequate minimum annual wage, and elimination of the company union.

Their platform drafters were turned down, however, on the proposal to put the convention on record in favor of the federal child labor amendment, voting instead to support an amendment that would give Congress power over the labor "for hire" of children under 16, which United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan is sponsoring.

Other policy planks advocate legalized pari-mutuel betting at race tracks, a state fiscal program which would include a sales tax, and an investigation of the State Insurance Department.

Their platform will be presented to the party for what use may be made of it in the legislative election this fall, and the Young Republicans go about their program of effecting it, with their ears ringing with admonitions and counsel from such of their elders as they selected to address their convention banquet on Saturday night. This had for its general motif that the nation looked to the Republican Party to save its principles from the dictatorial trends of the New Deal and from a Democratic Party leadership which had "bought its way to power."

Frank E. Gannett, up-state newspaper publisher, drew great applause with a plea for support of Democrats who have opposed President Roosevelt on the Supreme Court change issue, declaring they would need that aid because of the power of the Roosevelt-Farley machine.

"This fight to save the Supreme Court has been free from partisanship," he said. "Democrats have led the way. The Republicans have stood firmly behind those courageous Democrats who have taken the lead, and they will give full credit to those Democrats when the victory is definitely won."

Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota held that the Republicans could save American democracy if they would "cease thinking in terms of party success and party organization and begin to think in terms of national welfare." It would take more than "window-dressing" to regain the confidence of the people, he continued, saying he thought the best course was the "middle-of-the-road—away from the right and also away from the left, and the dictatorship which the Roosevelt Administration is heading for."

Mayor Rolland Marvin of Syracuse appealed in like manner, saying the party must awaken to the trends of the times and combine on a platform which would "recognize the needs of all men and preserve to them their freedom and their property."

Young Journalists Feted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., May 17—Silver cups and certificates were awarded recently to contest-winning high school publications in the presence of several hundred high school journalists and their faculty advisers at the tenth annual convention of the Georgia Scholastic Press Association at the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism of the University of Georgia.

Pop! $5 in Corn Wins Fortune

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio — This story originates in Wakeman, a little town of 500 population, that appears only as a small dot on the larger maps of Ohio.

It's a story of a $5 investment in seed corn that developed into a $100,000-a-year business.

A humble farm woman invested the $5 from her butter and egg money.

Her son, Charles S. Clark Sr., now 77, took the money and developed a business which earned him the title of "seed corn king of the world."

To understand what this means, it may be well to cite a few figures from the 1936 record of Clark's firm which promises to be equaled or surpassed this year.

In 1936 the firm shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, 3,500,000 pounds of seed corn. Of this gigantic total, 2,174,000 pounds were sweet corn—intended for the "corn-on-the-cob" trade. The remainder was divided into 176 varieties of field corn and popcorn.

In the warehouse of the company 111 varieties of sweet corn are stored. During the shipping season as many as 17 carloads of sweet corn are sent at one time to seed firms in all parts of the country. An airplane is used to deliver seeds or to check on the requirements of a customer at some distant point.

Quite a business, isn't it?

But the real story lies in Clark himself.

Back in 1876—59 years ago—Clark felt the urge to make money. Though only a boy of 18, he was anxious to see the $1700 mortgage on the Clark homestead wiped off.

So he decided to come to Cleveland and look over the possibilities of work in a large city. But his mother, a most wise and patient woman, had other ideas. Would it not be better, she reasoned, for her son to take the $5 she had saved from butter and eggs and start a seed business of his own.

Charles was somewhat dubious but he decided to give the idea a trial. Taking the $5, he went to Cleveland and spent all but 15 cents of the money in purchasing two different kinds of seed corn. The 15 cents was used for postage stamps to solicit orders from seed firms.

By return mail, young Charles received orders for seed corn from firms in Iowa and Pennsylvania and cleared a profit of $8. He shelled the corn by hand and dried the seeds in an old hog house. His first product resulted in repeat orders from 21 concerns, his original customers, and many of them are still buyers from the Clark company. Today it pays out thousands of dollars to farmers throughout Northern Ohio who are growers for the Clark company.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Proud Little Pig

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once a fairy was driving down to the beach for a picnic by the sea. She was in a red coach, drawn by black horses The day was fine, and the picnic basket was filled with the most delicious things to eat and drink, put up by the fairy cooks. But just as she was passing through a small village, one of the black horses lost a golden shoe, and the coach was forced to come to a halt while the coachman went to find a blacksmith to shoe the horse again.

The fairy was not impatient.

"I'll look about and see all the little things that happen in a village," she said to herself, "the time will pass quickly."

The first place she looked was through the window of a cottage near by, and there she saw a pig trying on a hat in front of a mirror. He looked this way and that, turning his fat little pink head, to see if it were becoming.

Trying on a Hat

"How amusing to watch a pig trying on a hat!" said the fairy to herself. In a minute she looked again and there was the same pig, trying on another hat. Whenever she looked back, there he was, always with a new hat on his head, but always in the same place, square in front of the mirror, admiring himself. The fairy counted red hats and green hats, blue hats, brown hats, black hats, small hats and large hats, sun hats, and bowlers.

"Will he never stop trying on hats and admiring himself!" she at last exclaimed with exasperation, "as though anyone really cared what kind of a hat a pig wears!"

Just as her coachman appeared again bowing at the door to tell her that the horse was now ready again, the fairy exclaimed:

"This is too much! This makes a hundred hats that pig has tried on! Well, this hat will stay on, and he won't get it off in a hurry!" and with that she waved her wand and the coach drove away.

But the pig never knew that the coach had stopped. He never noticed that a fairy had called out something. He didn't know that a coach had driven away. But the first thing he did notice was that the last hat, which happened to be an opera hat of shiny black silk, seemed stuck to his head and wouldn't come off.

"That's queer," he said, giving it a good tug.

But the hat didn't budge.

It Was Very Queer

"Very queer," he added, giving it a good pull. All the bristles on the top of his fat pink head hurt like everything, but the hat stayed just where it was.

"Ouch!" cried the pig, but he was determined to get rid of that hat and gave it another bigger tug. Part of the fine silk brim came off in his little hoof, but the hat itself seemed firmer than ever.

By this time the pig wasn't looking in the mirror. The tears were rolling down his fat cheeks and he was thinking:

"How will I ever be able to sleep with this thing on my head? Oh, dear, oh, dearie me! I never knew that hats could be so hateful!"

But try as he would and cry as he would, the hat didn't come off, for the fairy had put a very powerful charm on it.

At last the pig could bear it no longer, and ran out of his cottage and down the street.

"Where is he going so fast?" asked the neighbors. "We never saw Mr. Pig in such a hurry. And what has happened to his hat?"

But the pig never stopped to answer their questions. He heard them laugh.

"Only in the country shall I find peace," he thought.

The Lamb's Advice

At last he came to a field where a lamb was eating.

As he passed by, the lamb looked up but did not laugh. It was too young and too simple to know anything about how funny Mr. Pig looked in his broken opera hat.

The pig stopped.

"Do you know how I can get this hat off?" he asked despairingly.

"Try melted butter," said the lamb, for that was what his grandmother said whenever he hurt himself.

The pig straightway trotted back to town and went to the grocery store and bought two pounds of butter and melted them on his stove in the kitchen. Then he rubbed the melted butter all over his head, and sure enough, the hat came off as easily as anything, for that just happened to be the charm the fairy had made.

After that, everyone noticed that the pig always went bareheaded and shuddered violently when anyone suggested a cap, even in the coldest weather. But the truth is he looked in the mirror just as much as ever, only now he tried on hundreds of new ties—blue ties, and green ties, scarlet ties with yellow stripes, and white ties with purple stripes, plaid ties and plain ties—though nothing terrible ever happened to him again, for the fairy's horse never lost another shoe in front of his window.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There Was the Same Pig Trying On Another Hat—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Tap! Tap!

Look! the woodpecker's choosing a place for his nest,
boring holes on the north side—and more on the west
of the trunk of the chestnut tree; truly the best
of all places to choose for a woodpecker's nest!

G. B.

A Tale Told in Sand

(A True Story)

Timothy lived in the country close to a wood where birds nested and little wild animals made their homes in the ground.

Sometimes, in the early morning, Timothy saw from his window a mother fox playing with her cub, a fuzzy-haired, reddish little fellow who rolled on the sandy earth like a puppy and darted, at the slightest sound, into the dark safety of his home.

But there came a day, and another, and then another, when, watching from his window, Timothy saw the cub sitting alone with a sad, puzzled look on his face as if he were anxious and hungry. Timothy took some food to the edge of the earth, but for some reason or other it remained untouched. Perhaps it was not the kind of food a young fox likes.

Early in the morning, and late in the cold spring twilight, the cub came to the opening of the hole and looked up and down wishing he dared venture away from the home that was home no longer now that his mother had gone.

On one such evening a lithe red form, with upstanding ears and a long bushy tail tipped with white, came running through the wood, silent as a shadow. It was the big dog fox.

The Dog Fox

Close to the opening of the hole he came, and the lonely little son, sitting there, kept very still while his father inspected him, and bent his canny head close to the fuzzy young one. Was the cub asking to be taken away? Was he saying that he was hungry and very lonely without his mother?

The dog fox grunted. "How could I run through the woods with your short legs beside me?" he seemed to say, and making a deep noise in his throat he slunk past the tree trunks, a slim streak of darkness.

The little cub watched him disappear and then crept back into the cold earth.

Deep in the night, when Timothy was fast asleep, a vixen came padding softly over the hills. She had heard of a young cub who had lost his mother and had no one to care for him. Swiftly she ran, past the trees, skirting the edge of a field, gliding along the top of a wall to break her scent, stopping every now and then to put up her long nose and sniff anxiously as if to make sure that the wind was leading her aright. Now she slunk stealthily past a farm where a watchdog growled in his sleep, now leaped the stream, and so found her way to the upturned sand.

Standing still she gave a secret call, and the cub, hearing, came wearily up the long underground passage, eyes big and tired.

The vixen stretched herself on the ground and the cub snuggled beside her. For the first time in many days he felt himself growing warm all over. A long pink tongue smoothed down his rough fur. Something told him that he was safe, and he closed his eyes happily.

What the Footprints Showed

Before it was dawn the vixen rose and stretched herself and the cub stumbled to his feet.

"No more sleeping now," the vixen seemed to say. "I have come to take you home with me. I have four cubs of my own and they will be glad enough to be given another playfellow."

"Is it far?" asked the little one.

"Over the hills," replied the vixen, pointing her long nose into the night. "Come along."

She went slowly and the cub trotted beside her, two shadows moving silently across the dark country.

When Timothy looked from his window that morning there was no tiny cub sitting forlornly before the earth. Dressing as quickly as he could he crossed the stream and went to the hole, but all he saw in the soft sand was the smooth place where a vixen and a little cub had slept close together, and prints of large paws and very small ones leading away toward the hills.

Timothy followed the prints through the wood until a clump of bracken broke the track.

'Smut' Arrives

A little boy and his sister were trudging along a road in Natal, South Africa, one morning on their way to school. This was many years ago when children in Natal had often to tramp miles to reach their schools, because there were no buses as there are today.

Just as the two children were crossing a bridge, the little girl heard a strange, whimpery sound. Looking down, she saw a tiny black puppy struggling among the rushes close to the bank.

There was little time to spare, and what would the teacher say if they arrived late—and wet, and dirty too? But the puppy was in trouble and of course they must help it. Taking a hooked stick, the little boy made his way cautiously to the rushes, while his sister directed his movements from the bridge above, and before long the puppy was brought safely to the bank.

It was very small and young and helpless. It was very wet, too, and covered with mud, and the little boy was quite glad to hand it over to his sister. He was thinking of the teacher, and after tidying himself as best he could, set off at a quick run along the road to school.

Slowly the little girl followed, holding the dripping puppy at arms length so as not to soil her clean pinafore. She would certainly be late for school, and the teacher would be angry with her for bringing a dog; but if she went home her parents would be angry too. What was she to do? Tears trickled down. Everything was very wet.

And then a friendly voice spoke, and there by her side stood a friendly man who, having seen what had happened, offered to take care of the puppy at his home close by until school was over.

It seemed a long time before the clock struck three and the children were dismissed. Then an excited little girl raced along the road to the kind man's house where a clean, fluffy ball was frolicking about in a clumsy, uncertain way.

He was black all over, except for a white diamond on his chest, so he was given the name of "Smut." And because he was so good and lovable, and seemed so grateful for all that had been done for him, he was more than welcome at the little girl's home.

Leli From Hawaii

Leli was a gay little Hawaiian girl with brown skin, straight black hair and large brown eyes. When she spoke her voice was soft and musical and she was very courteous and gentle. Leli lived in Honolulu, the capital city of the Hawaiian Islands, which have sometimes been called the "loveliest fleet ever anchored in any ocean."

Behind the tropical buildings, dazzling white in the sunlight, and the roads made from crushed lava, the pointed hills rose, red-purple. On their slopes were pale houses surrounded by bright green trees and brilliant colored deeply perfumed flowers that filled the air with their sweetness. Always around the islands was the blue sea with its white crested waves.

Leli lived in a small bungalow just outside of Honolulu which was so thickly covered with the magenta blossoms of the bougainvillaea that it was almost like living in a house of flowers.

Around the gay little home was a small hedge of white hibiscus and just before the door was a golden shower tree, its blossoms like lamps of yellow. Otherwise, the little house was very simple, indeed, for in Hawaii the climate is so mild and agreeable that people live out of doors the entire year.

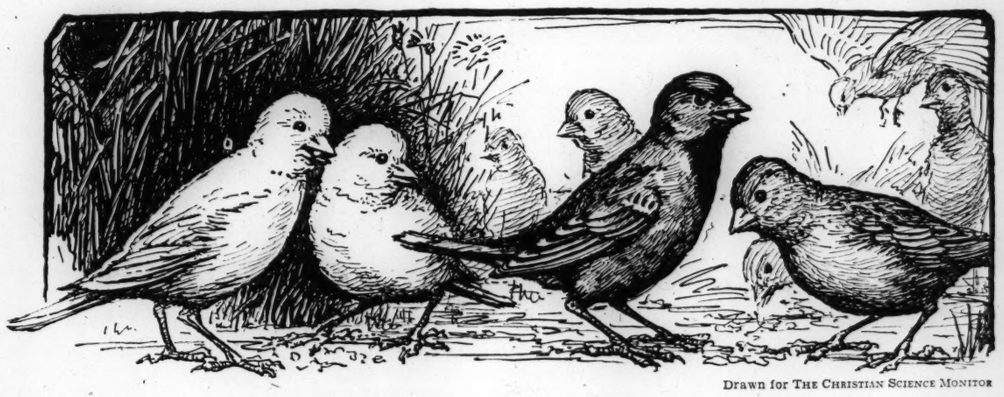
Leli's mother had a tiny table under the golden shower tree, and here she served Leli's father and Leli with luscious fruits, such as the native papaya, the mango or sweet juicy pineapple. Sometimes she treated the family to poi, a favorite dish made from the root of the taro plant, a vegetable resembling the sweet potato.

Leli's mother cooked the taro root first in a ground oven and mashed it with an old stone pestle. Then she kneaded it into a paste and allowed it to stand for a certain length of time. Everyone in the family would help pound the taro root, sitting on the grass beside the white hibiscus hedge, and surrounded by a garden of fragrant ginger blossoms and pale pink lilies.

Leli's father worked in the gray-green pineapple fields, for pineapples are grown in great numbers in Hawaii and shipped all over the world. Leli's mother often gathered bowls of her flower blossoms and took them into the shopping district of Honolulu to sell. Leli, too, took her small bowl filled with fresh carnations and gardenias. Together they would find a busy corner and begin to string the flowers into a garland, or lei.

In Honolulu it is the custom to wear a lei on May Day. Surrounded by their bowls of sweet, colorful posies, Leli and her mother worked steadily to weave many festive garlands. It was a lovely sight to see the men, women and children, native or traveler, all wearing wreaths around their necks made from the white and yellow ginger blossoms, from gardenias and pale pink lilies and many other bright and fragrant tropical flowers.

In the evening, Leli liked to sit under the golden shower tree and listen to her father play Hawaiian music on his guitar and her mother sing in a low rich voice. Sometimes Leli would strum a tune on her own small ukulele. Often, they went down to the quiet beach, not far from the larger and more famous beach of Waikiki, and watched the blue waters break gently over the soft sands.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Two Little Yellow Birds

(Founded on Fact)

Brother Yellow Bird said afterwards that he never meant to do such a thing, but when he saw the open window of the breakfast room something just made him pick up his tiny wings and fly out. And Sister Yellow Bird had to follow, because they were twins, and did everything together.

"Where are we going?" she asked.

"Round, and round, and round the world," he sang. "Isn't the sea lovely?"

"Yes," replied his sister, "but I wish I'd finished my breakfast seed!"

They flew all the morning, and then Sister Yellow Bird said, "It must be a very big world, yet I can still see the lighthouse that waves its light to us!"

"No, no, my dear," replied Brother Yellow Bird, "lots of places have a lighthouse. Shall we join these little birds for lunch?"

They flew down among a flock of sparrows, who stared and whispered, "They've fallen into the paint pot!"

But the Yellow Birds knew they didn't mean to tease, so they took no notice; and when they had finished they chirped, "Thank you very much indeed," and went on with their journey.

At tea time, Sister Yellow Bird said, "We've been flying long enough to have gone at least twice round, and round, and round about the world, and yet I can still see our lighthouse."

"No, my dear, no," replied Brother Yellow Bird. (But he wasn't quite so sure about it now.)

They sat on the beach, and had tea with a friendly sea bird, and then on they went again, till it began to grow dark.

"Brother," said Sister Yellow Bird, "when we come to the end of the world, what shall we do?"

"Turn back," he said quickly.

"Then why not do it now?"

"No, no, no, no," chirped her brother. "But we can rest on the rail of that ship if you like."

And there they perched. And then Sister Yellow Bird said very bravely, "Well, you can keep on flying, but I'm going home, if you'll tell me the way."

At that Brother Yellow Bird got still more chirpy, and danced on the rail. "If I knew, I'd tell you, and go myself," he said at last. "But I don't."

Before she could answer, the ship said sharply, "You'd better hurry up and find your way, as I sail for America in ten minutes!"

Then both the birds gave long chirps and whispered together.

"It's the only thing to do, as we're lost," said Brother Yellow Bird. "Please, Lady Ship," he asked, "will you take us to America?"

"No," she said at once, "if you can't find your way home from here, how could you find it from there—little sillies? I sail in five minutes now."

She floated on the waves, rocking, and waving her flag, while the two tiny birds sat still on the rail, very tired and very scared. Then the ship pulled herself up, and said, "Now!"

But all at once she sat down again, heavily.

"It's no use," she puffed. "I can't steal off with you poor little things sitting there! I'll wait till the captain comes to ask why I haven't sailed, and then he'll find you and know the best thing to do."

So she stayed by the pier another ten minutes, till her captain came along.

"Now, what's this, what's this?" he asked.

But when he saw the birds he said, "Why, you must be the two that live at the Tower House," and he told a kind man on the pier to take them to their home.

Brother and Sister Yellow Bird did not mind at all, and they both fell fast asleep while they were on their way.

And when they got to their own tree it was so nice to see it that they said they would never fly off again, round, and round, and round about the world.

Early Summer In School

When the days come softly,
Like a deer with its gentle roe,
So that from moment to moment,
You do not know
Whether it is spring or summer;
Whether it is cool,
Like some deep green-shaded pool,
With you shivering a little on the brink,
As you stoop to drink;
Or whether it is drowsy-warm,
So that you lean your head upon your arm,
And think,
Of the shade of chestnut trees,
Of birds, of bees,
And of the scent of flowers, of violets,
On a frail, faint breese;
When it comes thus, day by day,
You will know, without any asking,
It is May.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

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The Contraption

PERHAPS no one but Jamesy Foley himself would have seen the possibilities in the lamentably incomplete skeleton of a small tricycle, that lay high on the rubbish heap in the dealer's yard. Certainly, Mrs. Tracy set no value whatever on it, and was delighted to have it removed with so little trouble. To anyone who knows Mrs. Tracy this spoke volumes for its apparently hopeless condition.

An innate honesty, denied by some of her smarting customers, made her say: "It goes be the name of an ould Juvenile Thri-cycle," when Jamesy asked if he might have it. "The two big wheels is gone off of it, right enough, as well as the saddle; but, still an' all, 'tis a Thri-cycle, an' you'd know that as soon as you'd look at it." To this half-hearted recommendation was added Jamesy's own desperate longing for a mount of any kind; and gladly he took away the machine whose name was so flatly contradicted by the possession of one remaining "cycle," and that the smallest of the "Tri."

NO ONE SAW Jamesy carry it home, for he left the small crowded yard of the dealers by a gate that opened directly into a big grassy field. From there he steered an erratic course across country to his grandmother's cottage beside the Cloney road. In one way, it was like the course so glibly described in the phrase, "as the crow flies," for it spurned highways; in others, it was quite unlike it. There were stiles and gates to be negotiated, and even low stone walls; and always there was the "ould Juvenile Thricycle" to be carried, or pushed along most laboriously on its small front wheel, while the back portion was held aloft. By the time he reached the cottage, Jamesy was in no mood for criticisms; and, seeing the amazement on his grandmother's face, he put on a final spurt and got as far as the shed, where he deposited the strange machine, referred to by her, ever since that day, as the "Conthraption."

ALL THROUGH THE month of March, the great work of renovation went on in the lengthening hours of daylight between Jamesy's return from school and the period known to old Mrs. Foley as "the black of dark."

"He does be greatly immersed in the Conthraption," has been her unfailing explanation of the sounds of hammering; and, later on, of loud-voiced arguments, issuing from the shadowy shed. Chance visitors to that shed were sternly discouraged. Even Mrs. Foley's favorite "cuckoo hen"—known in higher circles as a Plymouth Rock—had to squeeze herself in through a missing window-pane, so as to lay the egg so much appreciated by Jamesy himself. "That place is gone into a kind of a reserve since he got the Conthraption," callers were told; "sure he won't even let in the cuckoo hin to her pleasement."

JAMESY'S DREAM OF accomplishing the job single-handed was given up at an early stage; and one evening young Michael Moran entered the shed victoriously, carrying the rusty bicycle wheel he had long used as a hoop, and stating the terms of its surrender in no uncertain voice. For Jamesy had been forced to admit the unsuitability of one of his own two wheels, reduced from its service as a hoop to be an efficient plug of a gap in the garden hedge. There it had repelled the would-be invasions of Murphy's goats so sturdily that it seemed to have forgotten entirely its far-off days of being a vital part of a real bicycle. To put it quite plainly, it would no longer go round.

MICHAEL'S TERMS INCLUDED a proprietary right in the machine, which meant that he could use it whenever he liked; but this pleasant plan was overthrown by Jamesy's possession of the pliers. This tool was owned by an absent uncle, and was quite indispensable to any rider, because of its power to twist into temporary security any of the numerous lengths of wire that took the place of the usual nuts and screws. Michael could have a short ride every evening, Jamesy promised, if he provided a wheel; but he himself must follow afoot, carrying the pliers from which he refused to be separated. So the wires were twisted, and two absorbed faces grimaced in exact imitation of the spirals. One look at the enthusiasts when this was going on was enough for Mrs. Foley, who lingered at the door for a moment. "You wouldn't be the bether of all the mouthin' an' the mawin' they have now," she reported uneasily.

In the matter of the missing saddle they had to admit defeat, to a certain extent. "You might as well look for wool in a goat's house, as for a cast bicycle saddle," they were told by one who knew. But a judicious padding with sacks of the back axle provided a seat that was almost on a level with the rubberless pedals, and well behind the aggravating saddle pillar, which was much in the way. It was a seat, nevertheless; and, even if the movements of the rider's feet must be more like those of a piston rod than of a cyclist, that could not be helped.

ON AN EVENING in early spring, the "Conthraption" was wheeled from the shed to the yard, and from there to the gently sloping Cloney road. The first ride was to be Jamesy's, of course, and, herself hidden from sight, Mrs. Foley watched and hoped for the best. Grasping the far-off handles as firmly as possible, Jamesy crouched low upon the folded sacks and pedaled furiously down the hill. Behind him ran young Michael, yelling his encouragements; then changing to shrieks of dismay at the sight of flying wires and of a flying wheel, followed by the complete collapse of machine and rider in the deep ditch beside the road.

THIS TIME THE wheels had to be carried home as well as the machine. Jamesy walked slowly, but on his earth-stained face there was an unexpected expression of gratification; so that Mrs. Foley stepped back and swallowed her words of sympathy on what must surely be such a sore disappointment. Jamesy was talking as they came. "She went as quick as a bullet," he boasted proudly, "an' the two hedges flyin' past me like two railway thrains." Michael's voice was urgent: "The second ride was always promised to me," he said. Jamesy nodded graciously, and the work of rebuilding went on as if it never had been interrupted.

With the flight of her grandson still photographed upon her mind, Mrs. Foley could not help feeling glad that Michael Moran's turn came next, though faintly surprised that the undoing of all their work should be accepted so calmly by the amateur engineers. "Theirselves an' their ould Conthraption," she said, indulgently; "sure that little adventure put no daunt upon them at all."

D. M. LARGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by H. Thibaud, Paris

THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE: *A Water Color by Constantin Guys*

DURING the first three months of this year, there was held in the Pavillon Marsan of the Louvre an exhibition of the drawings and water-colors of Constantin Guys, a French artist of the nineteenth century. In each room was presented a different subject: military life, society life, women and girls of all classes, horses and carriages from the light phaeton to the royal coach; finally a room for each country he visited.

From the time that anything is known of Constantin Guys, after his birth in Holland in 1805, he was in some foreign country, perhaps as a soldier in Greece where he fought at the side of Lord Byron or as a war correspondent in the Crimea where he was sent by a London review—wherever his adventurous nature led him. The story of his travels is vividly told in his pictures of the Orient, Italy, Spain and Turkey.

When Constantin Guys finally returned to Paris, he seems to have satisfied his desire for wandering by frequent trips to London. Thackeray became his friend, and it was due to the novelist's enthusiasm for his sketches of the last days of the French monarchy that the artist was asked to illustrate several London periodicals. It has even been said that Guys was one of the collaborators in the establishment of "Punch" and of the "Illustrated London News."

Constantin Guys loved the gay life of the French court. Without official permission or appointment, he became the recognized painter of its fêtes. The historian has only to look over his sketches to be able to reconstruct the glory of St. Cloud and the Tuileries. Drawn with an extraordinary keenness of vision, they not only possess great beauty but faithfully represent the manners and customs of the period. In his pencil drawings as well as in his pen sketches, he has bequeathed to the future a faithful picture of nineteenth-century society.

In the streets and parks, whether of London or Paris, Guys found his chosen models. There he watched the world go by, sharing the happiness of those who unconsciously delighted his eyes and served him as models for his drawings. Sometimes, as in the above picture of the Queen's carriage leaving Buckingham Palace, probably made about 1850, he added color to his sketches.

Lilacs

GREAT clusters of pale lavender flowers
shading to amethyst,
amethyst to mauve of unopened buds,
foaming sprays of cool snowy white
banked in an old jar of gray stone—
here in this room at this edge of evening,
when their delicate fragrance drifts out in cool waves,
I can close my eyes and see again
a remembered countryside;
almost I can hear the high treble of frogs trilling,
though, of course, there are no frogs in the city—
and when I open my eyes again
there are only these flowers, beautiful under lamplight:
pale lavender, rich amethyst and white,
whiter than newfallen snow.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

One Dawn at Kensington Palace

THE summer dawn came through the trees at Kensington, and the first light of a June morning caught the windows of a little palace sleeping in its garden. Nothing stirred about the house, as daylight crept through the shutters and moved silently across the empty rooms. The palace slept in the summer dawn, and there was nothing stirring in the little courtyard or on the green outside. The world was still asleep; the little streets were empty; and beyond the quiet fields the gleaming reaches of the river crept towards London in the sunrise. All its streets and squares were still in shadow as the light touched the housetops, and the great city hardly stirred. But carriage-wheels, bearing two anxious gentlemen, were racing through the dawn towards the sleeping palace. They had left Windsor in the dim blue of a June night, and at daybreak they were still clattering through sleeping villages. . . .

A dusty carriage rumbled up and halted at the gate; two anxious gentlemen alighted, but the sleeping palace was profoundly unaware of their arrival. They knocked, they pulled the bell, they thumped until a sleepy porter admitted them to the little courtyard, where their progress was arrested once again. For the front door was tightly shut, and when finally it opened, the visitors were turned adrift into an empty room on the ground floor and left to their own devices. The minutes passed; and as their presence seemed to have been quite forgotten in a sleeping household, they rang the bell. When it was answered, they desired explicitly that the attendant of the Princess Victoria might inform Her Royal Highness that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chamberlain requested an audience on important business. But this intimation failed to cause the slightest stir. The sleeping household resumed its silence; and after a decent interval they rang the bell again. This time their importunity produced a formidable German governess, who stated with authority that the Princess was at the moment in so sweet a sleep that she could not be disturbed. The visitors replied impressively that their business was with the Queen and that business of state must come even before her slumbers. The magic worked; the sleeping palace stirred, there was a sudden scurry overhead; and someone roused the Duchess, who woke her daughter (they slept in the same room) with the alarming news that the Archbishop and Lord Conyngham were both downstairs and wished to see her. It was six o'clock in the morning of June 20, 1837; and a new reign began.—From "The Hundred Years," by PHILIP GUEDALLA. Copyright 1936, 1937, by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.

"Behold, I make all things new"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is in the human breast an indestructible desire for newness and freshness in all things. How joyously a new day, a new season, or a new year is heralded as the harbinger of new successes, new hopes, and new joys! Old mistakes, fears, and failures often vanish in the contemplated newness of effort, opportunity, and activity. Recognizing this longing of the human heart, we may recall that the record of the Revelator points to spiritual things as the means of its fulfillment. In Revelation (21:5) we read, "And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new."

Herein is a promise and a prophecy which might well be heeded by all who seek surcease from discouragement, fear, ennui, or any other form of evil which seems to haunt human experience and make it colorless. Corroborating the words of the book of Revelation, Christian Science declares, through the inspired words of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 263, 264), "The fading forms of matter, the mortal body and material earth, are the fleeting concepts of the human mind." She adds: "Mortals must look beyond fading, finite forms, if they would gain the true sense of things. Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind?"

Through ignorance of God and of man's relationship to Him, mortals are prone to disregard this loving reassurance and counsel, and vainly seek refreshment and peace in material change. How industriously invalids pursue health by a change of climate! Others, depressed by the tedium of human experience, seek renewed interest and energy in new scenes and new environments. These human modes temporarily silence the desire for change. But one has only to look about him for abundant proof that material change does not bring permanent relief from physical suffering. Nor do new seasons or new environment bring the mental peace for which mortals long. When the novelty of these changes fades, the old longing again wells up, demanding satisfaction.

When the footsore and disappointed traveler, humbled by his fruitless search for health and joy in material things, turns to Christian Science, this new-old gospel binds up his wounds and sets him on the only road to progress and peace. Speaking of this Science and what it does for mortals, Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 235): "This Science is ameliorative and regenerative, delivering mankind from all error through the light and love of Truth. It gives to the race loftier desires and new possibilities." She further says: "It touches mind to more spiritual issues, systematizes action, gives a keener sense of Truth and a stronger desire for it. Hungering and thirsting after a better life, we shall have it, and become Christian Scientists; learn God aright, and know something of the ideal man, the real man, harmonious and eternal."

The proof of these inspired words was abundantly demonstrated in the experience of a Christian Scientist. For many years she had sought Truth. Failing to find it in materiality she gave up in despair, and drifted into bitter atheism. It was then that the blessed gospel of Christian Science came to her. Like the good Samaritan of old, this Science comforted her, and healed the bitterness of atheism with its attendant resentment against life. As her mistaken concepts were exchanged for the true idea of God and His beloved idea, man, life began to take on a joyous newness. Whereas formerly self had been the chief consideration, now a desire to serve and bless mankind became dominant. Progress and "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding" gladdened her useful and colorful experience.

There is nothing mysterious about the transformation which takes place in human experience when erroneous concepts are exchanged for true spiritual thinking. Human conditions and material things are human thoughts objectified. Mrs. Eddy says on page 269 of Science and Health, "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." Everything of which we are cognizant is embraced in our individual consciousness. Since the true man is God's reflection, he includes nothing in his thought but the perfect ideas of God. That which is unlike God's perfect ideas has no reality.

Erroneous concepts of God and man objectify themselves as ill-health, poverty, famine, unemployment, despondency, fear, and all the other unhappy conditions of mortality. But when these beliefs are dislodged from human consciousness by the understanding of Truth, inharmonies must disappear, for there is no longer any evidence to support them. Renewed vigor, then, naturally replaces languishing health. Courageous perseverance is restored where fading hope prevailed. Love replaces hate, and calm trust abides where rampant fear held sway. Revenge for wrong is annihilated by compassion for the erring one.

Conquest over erroneous thinking is the joyous privilege of every earnest Truth seeker. For each one who courageously sets his face toward the light of Truth, the reward is sure and permanent. No longer is life an unhappy pilgrimage between two vast unknowns. Nor is the awakened individual an aimless wanderer amid disappointment, sickness, and sorrow. All things become new and beautiful in the perennial rejuvenation of thought experienced by one who accepts spiritual values.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"¡HE AQUI, YO HAGO NUEVAS TODAS LAS COSAS!"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL fondo del corazón humano hay un deseo indestructible de renovación y de frescura en todas las cosas. ¡Con cuánta alegría se saluda un nuevo día, una nueva estación, o un año nuevo como heraldo de nuevos éxitos, nuevas esperanzas y nuevas alegrías! Antiguos errores, temores y fracasos se desvanecen a menudo en las esperanzas nuevas que nacen de nuevos esfuerzos, nuevas oportunidades y nuevas actividades. Reconociendo este anhelo del corazón humano, recordamos que el relato de San Juan en el Apocalipsis señala hacia las cosas del Espíritu como único medio para satisfacer este anhelo. Allí (21:5) leemos: "Y Aquel que estaba sentado sobre el trono, dijo: ¡He aquí, yo hago nuevas todas las cosas!"

Aquí hay una promesa y una profecía que bien debieran observar todos aquellos que buscan alivio del temor, del desaliento y del aburrimiento o de cualquier otra forma de mal que parece acosar nuestra existencia humana, privándola de luz y alegría. Confirmando aquella promesa del Apocalipsis, la Ciencia Cristiana declara por las palabras inspiradas de su Descubridora y Fundadora Mary Baker Eddy en las páginas 263 y 264 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "Las formas perecederas de la materia, el cuerpo mortal y la tierra material son los conceptos pasajeros de la mente humana." Añade más adelante: "Los mortales debieran mirar más allá de las formas limitadas y perecederas, si quisieran lograr el concepto verdadero de las cosas. ¿Donde ha de descansar la mirada sino en el reino inescrutable de la Mente?"

Los mortales, ignorando a Dios y las relaciones que hay entre el hombre y Dios, se inclinan a descuidar esta promesa y este consejo tan bondadoso y a buscar vanamente alivio y paz en un cambio material. ¡Con qué afán esperan los enfermos encontrar salud en un cambio de clima! Otros, deprimidos por el aburrimiento de la experiencia humana, buscan renovación de intereses y de energía en nuevas escenas y nuevo ambiente. Estos medios humanos apaciguan temporalmente el deseo de variación. Pero no tiene uno que hacer más que mirar alrededor suyo para encontrar pruebas abundantes de que un cambio material no trae alivio permanente de los sufrimientos físicos. Ni tampoco las estaciones nuevas y los ambientes nuevos traen la paz mental que los mortales anhelan. Cuando lo nuevo de esos cambios se haya desvanecido, la antigua nostalgia se levanta de nuevo, demandando satisfacción.

Pero cuando el cansado viajero, desilusionado y humillado por su busca ineficaz en pos de la salud y alegría en cosas materiales, se vuelve hacia la Ciencia Cristiana,—este evangelio, al mismo tiempo viejo y nuevo, venda sus heridas y le pone en el único camino que puede llevarle al progreso y a la paz. Hablando de esta Ciencia y de lo que ella hace por los mortales, Mary Baker Eddy escribe en la página 235 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Esta Ciencia mejora y regenera, redimiendo a la humanidad de todo error mediante la luz y el amor de la Verdad. Da ideales más elevados y posibilidades nuevas al género humano." Y más adelante sigue diciendo: "Mueve la mente a problemas más espirituales, sistematiza la acción, dando una percepción más clara de la Verdad, y estimulando el deseo de ella. Si tenemos hambre y sed de una vida mejor, nuestro deseo se cumplirá—llegaremos a ser Científicos Cristianos, comprenderemos a Dios correctamente, y sabremos algo del hombre ideal, del hombre verdadero, que es armonioso y eterno."

La verdad de estas palabras inspiradas se demostró abundantemente en la experiencia de un Científico Cristiano. Había buscado la verdad por muchos años. No pudiendo hallarla en la materialidad, abandonó la busca en desesperación y se perdió en un ateísmo amargado. En aquel momento el evangelio bendito de la Ciencia Cristiana entró en su vida. Como el Buen Samaritano de antaño, esta Ciencia le consoló y curó la amargura de su ateísmo con su resentimiento correspondiente contra la vida. A medida que sus conceptos erróneos se cambiaron por la idea verdadera de Dios y de Su amada idea, el hombre, la vida empezó a tomar un aspecto nuevo y gozoso. Mientras que antes su propia persona había sido el centro de interés y de consideración principal, ahora prevalecía un deseo de servir y de bendecir al género humano. El progreso y "la paz de Dios, que sobrepuja todo entendimiento" alegraron su existencia útil e interesante.

No hay nada misterioso en la transformación que se efectúa en la experiencia humana, cuando los conceptos erróneos se trocan por una manera de pensar verdaderamente espiritual. Las condiciones humanas y las cosas materiales no son otra cosa que pensamientos humanos exteriorizados. Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 269 de su libro CIENCIA Y SALUD: "La metafísica resuelve las cosas en pensamientos, y troca los objetos de los sentidos por las ideas del Alma." Todo lo que conocemos se encuentra en nuestro pensamiento individual. Puesto que el hombre verdadero es el reflejo de Dios, no incluye nada en su pensamiento sino las ideas perfectas de Dios. Aquello que no sea semejante a las ideas perfectas de Dios, no tiene realidad.

Los conceptos erróneos acerca de Dios y del hombre se exteriorizan como enfermedad, pobreza, hambre, falta de empleo, desaliento, temor y todas las demás condiciones desagradables de la mortalidad. Pero cuando estas creencias son eliminadas de la conciencia humana por el entendimiento de la Verdad, todo lo que sea falto de armonía tiene que desaparecer, porque ya no hay pruebas para soportarlo. Entonces la flaqueza es reemplazada naturalmente por nuevo vigor. La perseverancia animosa se restablece, donde la esperanza se estaba desvaneciendo. El amor reemplaza el odio, y la confianza tranquila prevalece en donde el temor más agudo estaba dominando. La venganza por injusticias sufridas es vencida por la compasión hacia el que las causaba.

La victoria sobre el pensamiento erróneo es el privilegio gozoso de todo el que busque la Verdad sinceramente. Hay una recompensa segura y permanente para todo aquel que valerosamente dirige sus pies hacia la luz de la Verdad. Su existencia ya no será una peregrinación triste entre dos vastas inmensidades desconocidas. Ni es el individuo que se ha despertado un errante que vaga sin objeto por el mundo entre desilusiones, enfermedades y penas. Todas las cosas se renuevan y se hermosean con el perenne rejuvenecimiento mental de aquel que acepta los valores espirituales.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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I WOULD treasure an old blue plate
Moulded by a humble potter
In old Staffordshire.

The glaze is of the blueness
Of summer clouds
Before a shower.

The deep border holds roses,
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And the leaves and tendrils of grapes.

The blue plate is a complacent jewel,
With a high luster of rare beauty
Lasting through a hundred years.

What symbols of home, of cheer, and of comfort,
What sweet thoughts of warm kitchens and happy women,
Come back with the old blue plate!

JESSIE LINKLETTER

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Eli Nine Fades In Struggle For Baseball Honors

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	R	H	PO	A	E
Dartmouth	6	0	51	67	138	81	9
Harvard	3	1	32	30	93	40	9
Yale	5	2	39	49	176	76	15
Pennsylvania	4	3	22	52	200	86	21
Columbia	4	6	47	90	246	133	43
Princeton	1	5	34	49	144	62	11
Cornell	1	7	29	53	199	93	25

Games This Week

Friday
Pennsylvania at Dartmouth.
Saturday
Dartmouth at Yale.
Pennsylvania at Harvard.
Cornell at Princeton (doubleheader).

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—The probable victor in the Eastern intercollegiate baseball league was still left very much in the dark as the result of last week's play, though this was chiefly due to the postponement of the Saturday game between Harvard and Dartmouth at Hanover, due to wet grounds.

Dartmouth practically settled the chances of Yale by its midweek victory, and only depended on winning from Harvard to clinch all but a mathematical chance for the championship. But now the Cambridge team still has a chance to overtake them, with the postponed game to be played at Boston, June 10, as part of a doubleheader.

Harvard and Dartmouth each have another postponed game, the former against Columbia, though this is doubtful, as the locals have no open date, examinations starting today, while Dartmouth will meet Cornell in Ithaca, also as part of a doubleheader, to replace the other, on May 29.

Last week's games brought Columbia and Pennsylvania forward, at the expense of Princeton and Cornell, but they are both too far behind to stand much chance of overtaking the leaders. Columbia won a midweek victory from Princeton, 5-4, and then swamped three Cornell pitchers on Saturday, to win at 12-3. Pennsylvania defeated its old-time rival, Cornell, 3-2, on Wednesday, and then nosed out Princeton, Saturday, 4-3.

Dartmouth and Harvard maintained their positions in the lead, when the leaders defeated Yale, 3-1, and Harvard administered another blow to the tailenders, Cornell, 5-1, on Friday.

Columbia will rest for the next two weeks, until it plays its final scheduled game against Pennsylvania on May 29.

Outside of the league teams, Georgetown University showed best, with Holy Cross, by virtue of a victory over Yale, a good second. The Washingtonians defeated Temple and New York University, while Harvard defeated Brown, and Manhattan won twice from Brooklyn and St. Johns. The West Point team was also a double victor over Swarthmore and Bucknell, though the former lost by one run, 9-8. Another Philadelphia team, Temple, had the worst record of the week, losing four in succession, to Georgetown, Maryland, Navy and College of the City of New York.

Edmonton Grads Beat Wichita Thurstons

EDMONTON, May 17 (CP)—Edmonton Grads' record in international women's basketball play remained unblemished today following a three-straight victory over Wichita Thurstons in a best-of-five Underwood challenge trophy series.

Grads completed another defense of the trophy they have held since 1923 by trouncing the Kansans 46 to 25 here Saturday night in the third game. As in the first series this spring against Cleveland Fishers, the Grads routed the invaders in three games.

College Rugby Result

Princeton 13, N. Y. Rugby Club 8.

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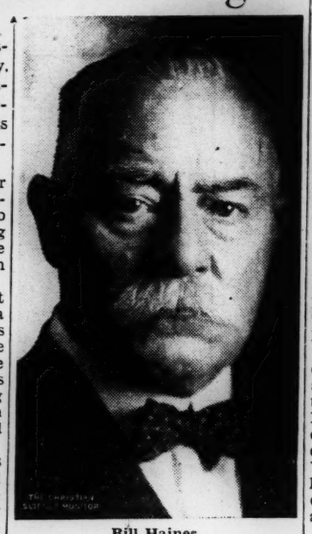
—Manchester, New Hampshire—

Veteran Tech Coach Resigns



Bill Haines

The veteran crew coach of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bill Haines, has resigned. The resignation came as a complete surprise, although his varsity eights have been trailing in recent competition.

Bill Haines has done much for Tech rowing. He came to this country from England several years ago and became active in local rowing at the Union Boat Club. Later he coached Harvard crews and from Harvard he went to Tech.

Conditions at Tech are such that rowing is conducted only under a decided handicap, the students often doing their rowing in the early hours of the morning before classes. As coach, Haines has turned out numerous good-looking crews that have managed to be in the running, but never quite equal to a championship.

The Tech. A. A. asked for his resignation and the veteran obliged Saturday night following the Quadrangular race on the Charles River when Tech finished fourth to Harvard, Cornell and Syracuse. There has been speculation on who will replace Haines with Pat Manning, freshman coach; Cedric Valentine, former Tech oarsman, and Bert Haines, present Harvard 150-pound coach among those named as prospects.

The resignation of the veteran will take effect June 1.

Two World Marks Are Bettered In Relays at Fresno

FRESNO, Calif., May 17 (AP)—Two world records were bettered and four new national junior college marks set up by California athletes in the west coast relays.

Elroy Robinson of Fresno bettered the world's record in the 1000-yard run under the flood lights Saturday night, being timed in 2m. 9.7s. Luigi Becalli of Italy set the listed record of 2m. 10s. in 1933, while the accepted American time of 2m. 11.2s. was made by Glenn Cunningham of Kansas last year.

Another world record was bettered by the Stanford 880-yard four-man relay team, which ran the distance in 1m. 25s. The recognized time is 1m. 26.8s., set by University of Southern California in 1927.

National junior college records were established by San Mateo in the 2½-mile medley relay and two-mile relay times of 10m. 22.4s. and 7m. 58.4s., respectively. Bill Wohle of San Mateo set a new record in the shot-put with 49ft. ½in., and the Pasadena junior college quartet accounted for an 880-yard relay time of 1m. 26.6s.

Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows, University of Southern California pole vaulters, who tied for a new unofficial world record of 14ft. 8½in. a week ago, fell far short last night. Sefton won with 14ft. 4⅜in. against Meadows' 14ft. 3in.

The American record holder in the javelin throw, Alton Terry of Hardin-Simmons University, took second in the event with a toss of 211ft. 6in., compared to his recent winning distance in the Kansas Relays of 229ft. 2¼in.

Big Sam Francis of the University of Nebraska, competing in the shot-put by special invitation, heaved the 16-pound iron ball 52ft. 10in.

Metropolitan Open Won by Jimmy Hines

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., May 17 (AP)—Jimmy Hines, the big, amiable golfer from Garden City, N. Y., who had spent three days chasing Sam Snead, caught up with him yesterday and won the 30th Metropolitan Open golf championship and the $750 prize money.

Hines slipped over par only once on his way to a 72-hole score of 279, within one stroke of the championship record shared by Tommy Armour and MacDonald Smith. That was on his second round Saturday, when he took a 71, one over par figures. His 279 gave him his first "met" triumph, enabling him to finish one stroke ahead of Henry Picard, lanky Ryder cupper from Hershey, Penna., who won the title in 1935.

Three strokes to the rear of Picard in third place came Snead, with 283 on a final round of 74, while Paul Runyan, champion in 1934, took 73 blows on his closing 18 for 284 and fourth place.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Newark	15	6	.714
Toronto	14	10	.583
Buffalo	11	10	.524
Montreal	9	9	.500
Syracuse	10	10	.500
Rochester	10	10	.500
Jersey City	10	11	.476
Baltimore	4	17	.190

Results May 15

Newark 9, Buffalo 5.
Newark 6, Buffalo 3.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 4.
Jersey City 6, Toronto 4.
Baltimore 9, Rochester 5.

Results May 16

Newark 7, Buffalo 4.
Newark 4, Buffalo 3.
Rochester 4, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 5, Baltimore 0.
Jersey City 2, Toronto 0.

Duke Wins Easily

DURHAM, N. C., May 17 (AP)—Duke University's team scored 78 points, a new record, Saturday to win its second straight Southern Conference track and field championship. Duke marked scores in 14 of the 15 events, including the first three places in the broad jump and five firsts in all. The winners lacked only one point to double the score of the second-place University of North Carolina, which got 39½ points.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	16	5	.762
St. Louis	13	9	.591
New York	12	11	.522
Brooklyn	11	11	.500
Chicago	10	12	.455
Cincinnati	8	12	.400
Philadelphia	9	14	.391
Boston	8	13	.381

Results May 15

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 6, New York 2.
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.

Results May 16

Boston 3, Brooklyn 2 (11 innings).
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 6, New York 0.

H.-Y. Game Postponed

The Harvard-Yale freshman baseball game, scheduled at Soldiers Field for this afternoon, was postponed to either Thursday or Friday of this week. A railway bridge fire today prevented the Yale boys starting in time.

Schacht Claimed Holdout Record At Washington

NEW YORK, May 15 (AP)—The boys in the Polo Grounds press box were talking about holdouts and umpires when Al Schacht, baseball's touring funny man, barged into the center of the gossip ring.

"Standing before you," began Funny Man Schacht whose first name really is Alexander, "is the world's holdout champ. Ever hear of a coach holding out? I thought so. Well, I held out for 11 straight years on the 'Old Fox,' Clark Griffith, when I coached his Washington ball club. And I always won.

"One year, I held out until 2 p. m. of the opening day game. Griff called me in and forced me to sign a blank contract right in the presence of Will Harridge, league president, but when pay day came around I discovered I had been given the $1500 raise I had demanded."

"Fooled you, didn't I?" chuckled Griff.

"Yep," said Al. "I was sure you'd give me a $2000 raise."

Griff chased him out of the office.

"Come back and work for me when you get tired of touring as a funny man," Griffith told Schacht when he left to go on the road with his act. "I can get better coaches, but I need you around for a laugh."

Al, born on a truck farm where the left field bleachers now stand at Yankee Stadium, has performed so far this season at Boston, Jersey City and Akron, Ohio. His next jaunt will be into Michigan after which he'll make a national tour.

Hershey Coach Plans Changes in the Bears

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., May 17 (CP)—Here for a few days' vacation before returning to his home in Napanee, Ont., Herb Mitchell, coach of Hershey Bears of the United States Eastern Hockey League, said there would be several changes in the makeup of his team next season. He intends lining up material during the off-season.

Mitchell refused to divulge contemplated changes but admitted three Falls players, Nick Damore, Hank Lauzon, and Felix Mancuso, were being figured on for the next campaign. Harry Currie and Harry Forst will attend the training camp of Detroit Red Wings and Mancuso is expected to train with Montreal Canadiens.

Mitchell said he was interested in Hank Damore, Niagara Falls boy who played for Stratford Midgets last season, and Hazon McAndrew, another Falls product, who played with Toronto British Consol Juniors in the recent schedule.

College Baseball Results

Armour Tech 16, Michigan N. C. 5.
Army 3, Bucknell 0.
Boston C. 4, Fordham 3.
C. C. N. Y. 9, Temple 2.
Columbia 12, Cornell 3.
Duke 3, N. C. State 0.
Earlham 6, Ball State 1.
Gettysburg 14, Dickinson 4.
Haverford 7, Swarthmore 4.
Holy Cross 8, Yale 5.
Illinois 9, Michigan 0.
Indiana 4, Chicago 3.
Juniata 10, Bridgewater 1.
Lafayette 8, Lehigh 3.
Manhattan 12, N. Y. U. 2.
Maryland 6, North Carolina 3.
Michigan State 11, Ohio State 0.
Michigan State 12, Ohio State 2.
Montclair T. 6, Wagner 1.
Muhlenberg 6, Lebanon Valley 5.
Navy 17, Richmond 0.
Notre Dame 15, Purdue 0.
Pennsylvania 4, Princeton 3.
R. I. State 6, New Hampshire 4.
Stevens Tech 10, Rensselaer P. I. 3.
Upsala 7, Savage 1.
Wabash 9, Butler 1.
Washington C. 15, Delaware 1.

College Track Results

Boston C. 72, Bowdoin 63.
Boston 71½, Worcester P. I. 57½.
Brown 74, M. I. T. 61.
Catholic 60½, West Maryland 47½.
Columbia 81, Manhattan 54.
Cornell 83, Pennsylvania 52.
Fordham 87, C. C. N. Y. 38.
Harvard 70, Dartmouth 65.
Marquette 67, Northwestern 59.
Pittsburgh 72, Army 54.
Purdue 73, Chicago 58.
R. I. State 116⅓, St. John's 18⅔.
Seton Hall 50, Newark Eng. 27.
Temple 70, N. Y. U. 65.
Wash. State 76, Washington 55.
Wisconsin 72½, Iowa 58½.

College Golf Results

Army 4½, Colgate 4½.
Cornell 6, Penn State 3.
Michigan State 12½, Marquette 5½.
Northwestern 13, Ohio State 3.
Northwestern 12½, Minnesota 2½.
Navy 7½, W. and J. 1½.
Ohio State 9, Minnesota 6.
Princeton 6, Georgetown 3.
Princeton 5, Pennsylvania 4.
Purdue 17, Detroit 1.
Wisconsin 14, Notre Dame 13.
W. Maryland 11½, St. John's ½.
Yale 9, Williams 0.
Yale 8, Holy Cross 1.

England Defeats Norway

STOCKHOLM, May 17 (AP)—King Gustav and 40,000 of his countrymen saw England defeat Sweden, 4 to 0 in an international soccer match today. The touring English team trounced Norway 6 to 0 at Oslo last week.

Texas Athletes Win Again

AUSTIN, Texas, May 17 (AP)—University of Texas won its sixth straight Southwest Conference track championship Saturday, scoring 66 points to second place Rice's 52. Five Conference records were broken.

Yale Varsity Due For Real Testing In Carnegie Cup

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—It's up to Yale, handicapped by the brevity of its "sprint" program, to prove this week that it should be ranked with Navy and Harvard among the East's best crews this season.

Yale has its big afternoon of racing Saturday in the "Derby Day" program which combines the Carnegie Cup varsity races against Princeton and Cornell and the 150-pound battle against Harvard and Princeton for the Goldthwaite Cup.

So far the Eli varsity has raced only once, giving Columbia and Penn a licking on the Harlem May 1 in the Blackwell Cup race. Meanwhile Harvard has marked up four successive triumphs and has beaten every major eastern varsity except Yale and Navy. The Midshipmen have gained three victories, disposing of Columbia, Princeton, Syracuse and Cornell.

Both Princeton and Cornell appear capable of giving the Dark Blue varsity a run for its money this week. The Tigers, beaten only by Harvard and Navy by close margins, came back last Saturday to win the classic Childs Cup race at Philadelphia. They set an American Henley record of 6:09 1-5 for the mile and five sixteenths at Philadelphia to finish a length in front of the improved Penn eight and three ahead of Columbia.

Cornell trailed Harvard by about a length and one half, but, looking much better than early in the season, forced the Crimson oarsmen to turn in their fastest time of the season over the mile-and-three-quarters route, 8:50 1-5, to gain the decision.

On the basis of performances in the American Rowing Association's 150-pound regatta at Princeton, a transplanted part of the Henley program, the Goldthwaite Cup should lie between Harvard and Yale. Both trailed the Massachusetts Tech lightweights, who row a lightweight aluminum shell, in the final, but in their trial heats made better time than the Tech men. Princeton was eliminated in the trials. In addition to Princeton's Childs Cup mark, seven records fell in the big American Henley program, two of them going to Pennsylvania eights. The Penn Jayvees were timed in 6:18 2-5 and the Quaker freshmen in 6:23 3-5, with Princeton and Columbia trailing in each race.

At Cambridge, Syracuse and M. I. T. made it a quadrangular regatta, but that was about as far as they got, the Orange finishing third and Tech fourth in all three races. Harvard took the junior varsity race, while Cornell's freshmen came through with a brilliant victory. Yale and Penn took minor honors in the 150-pound regatta, the Elis winning the Jayvee race and Penn the freshman.

Ranger May Use Old Mast Temporarily

NEWPORT, R. I., May 17 (AP)—Harold S. Vanderbilt's racing sloop, Ranger, aspirant for America's Cup defense honors, lay in Brenton Cove, off this port, today, stripped of her 165-foot mast while her owner made arrangements to speed construction of a new stick.

The vessel, launched at the Bath, Maine, Iron Works last Tuesday, was dismasted in a storm Saturday about 25 miles off Gloucester. All that remained of the mast when Vanderbilt's yacht Vara towed her from Marblehead into Brenton Cove was a 35-foot stump.

Vanderbilt was expected to equip Ranger with the mast of Rainbow, the sloop in which he defeated T. O. H. Sopwith's challenger, Endeavor I, in 1934, when cup trials begin off here May 29. The Vara, after towing the yacht into the cove, continued on to Bristol where Rainbow's mast is stored at Herreshoff shipyards.

Meanwhile the Bath Iron Works speeded up work on a spare mast, which was already under construction when the accident occurred. Officials advised Vanderbilt it would take seven weeks to build a new mast for the sloop. Vanderbilt, who flew to Marblehead and boarded the Vara there after being advised of the mishap, was aboard the yacht when it put into the cove off this port.

Hart Gets an Automobile

MONTREAL, May 17 (AP)—Cecil Hart, manager of Montreal Canadiens, was presented with an automobile by supporters of the National Hockey League club he transformed from a cellar occupant to a finalist for the circuit championship in one season. Hart gave all the credit to the players for the team's banner season. He received special congratulations from Manager Tommy Gorman of Montreal Maroons, with whom his conversations during the season consist principally of invectives.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	28	15	.651
Sacramento	29	16	.644
Los Angeles	26	18	.591
San Diego	24	21	.533
Portland	20	22	.476
Seattle	19	23	.452
Oakland	15	29	.341
Missions	14	31	.311

Results May 15

San Diego 6, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 4, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 0.
Portland 6, Missions 3.

Results May 16

Seattle 16, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 4, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 10, Oakland 6.
Oakland 1, San Francisco 0.
San Diego 4, Sacramento 1.
Sacramento 4, San Diego 1.
Portland 9, Missions 7.
Portland 5, Missions 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	20	5	.800
Minneapolis	14	12	.538
Toledo	14	14	.500
St. Paul	11	12	.478
Kansas City	10	12	.455
Columbus	11	15	.423
Louisville	10	14	.417
Indianapolis	9	15	.375

Results May 15

St. Paul 4, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee at Indianapolis (rain).

Results May 16

Columbus 7, St. Paul 6.
St. Paul 6, Columbus 5.
Louisville 4, Kansas City 1.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 5.
Milwaukee 11, Indianapolis 2.
Indianapolis 2, Milwaukee 1.
Toledo 14, Minneapolis 6.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 2.

College Rifle Result

107th, N. Y. 2378, Navy 2336.

And Talking of...Everything

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Man Who Wants to See Everything

LONDON — Coronation Day marked the highest point of pageantry in a British summer season that can be written down already as easily the most brilliant since pre-war years. London seems to be just one big family party of sons and daughters of the Empire, with a great number of welcome foreigners added to make the Britishers from overseas feel as much like hosts as guests.

The country is en fête from end to end and the capital is more brilliantly decorated and illuminated than it has ever been before. In the wonderful program of entertainment that is presented, sport plays, of course, an enormous part. And for that reason I propose today to outline an itinerary for a sort of H. G. Wells-ian character, The Man Who Wants to See Everything. No relation to The Invisible Man or the Man Who Could Work Miracles, though he would probably wish that he could blend some of the qualities of both these interesting gentlemen if, by any chance, he were sufficiently misguided to present himself at, say, Wimbledon, on finals day with the intention of witnessing the lawn tennis matches from a covered seat in the grand stand.

Empire Day, May 24, commends itself as a particularly suitable occasion upon which to commence a survey of this summer's big sporting events, so we can imagine The Man Who Wants to See Everything arriving in his little automobile at Sandwich on that date and inquiring the way to the Royal St. George's links. There he will be able to get himself into training for the strenuous time ahead of him with a week's walking, while he watches an international array of "tigers" battling their way to victory or defeat in the British "Open" Amateur Golf Championship.

Women's Golf

Which should whet his appetite for the women's championship at Turnberry (Scotland) starting June 4; the Ryder Cup match between the star professionals of Great Britain and the U. S. A. at Southport, June 29 and 30, and the British "Open" at Carnoustie (Scotland) that will bring the crack professionals and amateurs together on July 5 and succeeding days.

Mind you, The Man Who Wants to See Everything has got to nip about good and hearty if his desire to live up to his name is not to prevent his obtaining a glimpse of two very interesting cricket fixtures—the England-New Zealand match on the classic turf of Lord's Ground, London, beginning June 26, and the first "test" match ever played in England between the women cricketers of England and Australia, at Northampton, June 12, 14 and 15.

The other matches that will bring these opponents to grips at England's national summer game are: Men, England-New Zealand, at Manchester, July 24, 26 and 27; at The Oval, London, Aug. 14, 16 and 17. Women, England-Australia, at Blackpool, June 26, 28 and 29; at The Oval, London, July 10, 12 and 13.

Very reluctantly forgoing the pleasure of a visit to the Isle of Man for the Tourist Trophy motorcycle races—and a mighty thrill they are—at Douglas, in the week commencing June 14, so that he can go to the International Horse Show at Olympia, London (June 17-26), and that magnificent spectacle, the Aldershot Tatoo (June 9-12 and 15-19), our hero—and you will agree that on stamina alone he deserves that title—will put in as many days as possible at the most famous lawn tennis tournament in the world, the all-England championships at Wimbledon.

Can Austin Win?

Can "Bunny" Austin win, now that his great British rival, Fred Perry, has gone over to the ranks of the professionals? That is one of the weighty questions that will be answered as the drama unfolds itself between June 21 and July 3. Many of the attendant thrills the M. W. W. T. S. E. will have to forgo—alas—in order to see part of the boat racing at Henley Royal Regatta, June 30-July 3. And we can imagine his extreme dissatisfaction at being able to spend only a day or so by the lovely blue sea at Torbay, Devonshire, for what promises to be a magnificent aquatic spectacle—the Coronation Regatta, June 27-July 8. As he basks in the golden sunshine (perhaps), he can reflect, however, on the prospect of further delightful relaxation of the same kind at a quaint old village in the Isle of Wight during Cowes Week, which opens Aug. 2.

There will be a great flavor of Empire about all these events, but this theme will be pitched at its strongest at the great Bisley shoot, July 5-17. The finest marksmen from many lands under the Union Jack will be seen in action on the butts, and I am told that particularly fine rifle shooting is to be expected from the Australian team that will be visiting under the command of Col. Sir Charles Berrett.

Polo at Hurlingham

At this time there will be some grand pony polo matches at Hurlingham, Ranelagh and Roehampton, for the celebrated Bophal team from India is to gallop in quest of the "Open" Cups competed for annually at these world-renowned London social and sporting clubs.

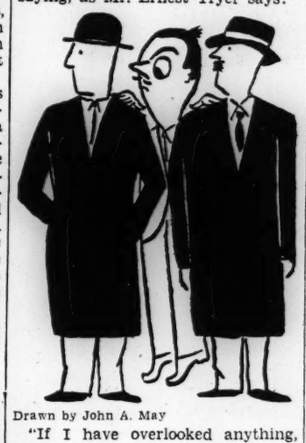
Other metropolitan mid-summer attractions which have great social as well as sporting significance are those two historic cricket contests at Lord's, the Oxford-Cambridge match, July 5, 6, 7, and Eton versus Harrow, July 9 and 10. And under the same heading could well be included the first Anglo-Australian "test" match at croquet on the Hurlingham lawns, starting July 12. The other games in this series start at Cheltenham, July 24; at Buxton, July 30; at Roehampton, Aug. 20, and at Brighton, Sept. 4.

Of course, it would be unthinkable for The Man Who Wants to See Everything to miss the Davis Cup lawn tennis matches at Wimbledon—the interzone final, July 17, 19 and 20, and the challenge round, July 24, 26 and 27—though the first one opens on the second day of the English track and field event championships at the White City Stadium, July 16 and 17. If he misses the Amateur Athletic Association's big meet, however, he can make a point of attending the international match between England and Germany, also at the White City, Aug. 14.

After a couple of days' rest, the indefatigable spectator will be able to emulate (with due moderation) the feats of speeding he saw on the automobile track at Brooklands on the August Bank Holiday, Aug. 2, and make his way up to Westmorland for the Grasmere Sports, where, on Aug. 19, he will see a real, old-time rural sports meeting, with fell-racing, hound trailing and other arduous competitions beloved of the dalesmen.

Then, as a delightful finale, he can pursue his way over the Border, through scenic beauties that cannot be translated into words, to Braemar, which, on Sept. 9, will re-echo to the skirl of the bagpipes as the clansmen march into the arena for a Scottish gathering that may be accounted the Highland counterpart of Grasmere.

And now the Man Who Wants to See Everything may call it a day, saying, as Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



Drawn by John A. May

"If I have overlooked anything, don't blame me."

Over the Net

By the Associated Press

Except for the concluding singles matches between Belgium and Switzerland, the second round of European zone Davis Cup competition was concluded yesterday. Six European nations and South Africa already have placed their teams in the quarterfinal round.

Belgium, by winning the doubles yesterday, took a 2-1 lead in its series with Switzerland. Czechoslovakia completed a 4-1 victory over Poland, actually winning all five matches but forfeiting one when Josef Ciba was called in to substitute for Ladislaus Hecht in the final clash. Sweden turned back Greece 3-2 in a series completed Friday.

Previously Germany, Italy, South Africa, France and Yugoslavia had won their second-round series. In the third round the winner between Belgium and Switzerland will meet Germany, favorite to reach the interzone final. Sweden will play Italy in the other upper half series, while South Africa will play France and Czechoslovakia will meet Yugoslavia in the lower half.

The ultimate European zone winner will face the victor in the American zone final between the United States and Australia, to be played at Forest Hills, N. Y., May 29, 30, 31, in the interzone finals.

12 Have Qualified For Speedway Race

INDIANAPOLIS, May 17 (AP)—A strong wind which swept across the track from the southwest put an almost complete halt yesterday to qualifying trials for the Memorial Day 500-mile Indianapolis motor speedway race.

George Connor of Los Angeles, tenth place winner last year, was the only driver to qualify. Late in the afternoon he put his four-cylinder, rear-drive car around the track for 25 miles at an average speed of 120.040 miles an hour.

Connor was the twelfth driver to qualify for a place in the starting lineup for the race, and his performance today gave him the outside position in the fourth row.

Eleven drivers, headed by "Wild Bill" Cummings of Indianapolis, qualified Saturday. Cummings won the pole position with a speed of 123.445 miles an hour—the fastest in speedway history.

He also is out in front for the $1500 prize to be awarded by gas companies for the fastest qualifying time made.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player, team	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Medwick, Cards	22	91	22	43	.473
Bell, Browns	19	78	14	36	.462
Cronin, Red Sox	17	71	12	31	.437
Walker, Tigers	21	86	21	35	.407
Todd, Pirates	21	82	9	33	.402
Brack, Dodgers	21	86	20	34	.395

Browns Release Catcher

ST. LOUIS, May 17 (AP) — Tony Giuliani, Browns' second string catcher during the 1936 campaign, yesterday was released to the Dallas club of the Texas League, bringing the team roster to 24, one within the limit to which major league clubs must cut by next Sunday. Release of Giuliani means that young Ben Franklin Huffman will remain as a regular with the Hornsbymen. Huffman has started four of the last five games for the club, each resulting in a victory. He has been a good receiver and has hit hard and timely.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	10	7	.588
Cleveland	9	8	.529
Boston	9	8	.529
Detroit	11	10	.524
Chicago	9	11	.450
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Washington	8	13	.381

Results May 15

Washington 5, Boston 4.
New York 6, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 11, Detroit 5.

Results May 16

Boston 6, Washington 5 (12 innings).
New York 8, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 6, Cleveland 5.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.

Pirates Hold Steady Pace In National

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The well-known "breaks" of the game, usually an outstanding part of every big league baseball race, are taking a front seat again this season. While the American and National League pennant battles go merrily on, form reversals and injuries continue to play prominent parts.

In the National League there are the Cubs, who since the beginning of the 1937 campaign have spent several afternoons getting in the way of line drives and flying spikes. Charley Grimm's starting lineup changes so often that even the Chicago writers can't guess who will be in there today or tomorrow. Larry French, Tex Carleton, Gabby Hartnett, Billy Herman and Curt Davis are Grimm's more prominent casualties during the past month.

More Trouble

Then there are the Giants and Cardinals. The former are experiencing considerable difficulty meeting second - division opposition, which is causing Bill Terry no end of embarrassment. Over the past week end the champions lost two games to the lowly Phillies. The Cardinals, with the exception of Dizzy Dean, haven't any pitchers, and there doesn't seem to be any help in sight for Frankie Frisch. All of which has apparently placed the Giants, Cubs and Cardinals on an even plain.

In the American League, Steve O'Neill's Cleveland Indians are having their annual trouble—the inability to win games away from home. To date the Tribe has played four road games and dropped all of them. This traveling handicap has chased the Indians for several years. It may cost O'Neill his job.

The Yankees, Tigers and Red Sox, too, have run into difficulties. These three flag contenders are fighting a lack of consistent hurling, a fact which has occasionally thrown the junior circuit race into wild confusion. About the only club to sail along in smooth fashion since opening day is Pittsburgh, current leader in the National League.

Completing their eastern invasion during the past seven days, the Pirates won five of their seven engagements and increased their leadership to 3½ contests. Sixty-seven hits rattled off Pirate bats and 33 runs dented the plate. At the same time a superior brand of pitching limited rivals to 20 runs, an average of less than three for each nine innings.

Pirates Steady

The Pirates are running at a steady pace, apparently without effort. They have been getting the "breaks." Success during their home stand against the East, which starts tomorrow, might put the Buccs so far ahead no one could catch them. However, September is still four months away.

Showing a surprisingly improved defensive record, the Dodgers actually paced the National League during the week by winning four and losing only one. They made only one error and the single defeat came yesterday in Boston. It was, incidentally, the Bees' lone triumph of the week, and their first victory in eight starts.

The Yankees, thanks to Joe McCarthy's revampel batting order, captured four out of five for the seven-day period and climbed back into first place in the American League. They replaced the Athletics, who have developed into one of the surprise clubs of the year. The McCarthymen went through their schedule without making an error. Only 18 runs were scored against them. With Joe Di Maggio in the cleanup berth in the order, the world champions piled up 47 hits and 27 runs.

McCarthy has found another sensational rookie. He is Tommy Henrich, signed several weeks ago as a free agent. Yesterday Tommy contributed a single, triple and home run as the Yanks beat the A's. The game saw Pitcher Charley Ruffing's first appearance of the season.

This morning the Yankees were out in front by half a game. Mark the day. They may stay there.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Tom Henrich, Yankees—Hit homer, triple and single, driving in four runs in 8-4 win over Athletics.

Chick Hafey, Reds—His ninth inning fly sent in winning run to beat Cubs 3-2.

Eric McNair, Red Sox—Pinch-hit single in 12th inning brought in winning run for 6-5 victory over Senators.

Vince Di Maggio, Bees—Singled in 11th to send deciding run across in 3-2 win over Dodgers.

Claude Passeau, Phillies—Shut out Giants with five hits and drove in two runs with double in 6-0 win.

Babe Herman, Tigers—His single in sixth sent run across to break tie and beat Browns 5-4.

Joe Bowman and Arky Vaughan, Pirates—Former muffled Cards with six hits; Vaughan's double drove in first run in 2-1 win.

Minter Hayes, White Sox—Hit two singles and batted in two runs in 6-4 win over Indians.

College Tennis Results

Butler 5, Earlham 1.
Cornell 5, Navy 4.
Harvard 5, Columbia 4.
Lehigh 9, W. and J. 0.
Michigan State 8, Notre Dame 1.
R. I. State 7, Clark 2.
W. (Mich.) St. T. 9, Loyola (Chi.) 0.
Yale 5, Dartmouth 4.

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Six Records Fall As Georgia Wins Conference Meet

BIRMINGHAM, May 17 (AP)—In a sensational exhibition of track and field performances that saw six records shattered, Georgia's Bulldogs dethroned Louisiana State Saturday as Southeastern Conference champions.

The Tigers from Baton Rouge, supreme in the sport since 1931, lost the championship by 12 points, with Auburn taking third place and Kentucky fourth.

Georgia's red and black-clad athletes, featuring performances of those two Olympic stars—Forrest (Spec) Towns and Bullet (Bob) Packard—scored 65 points to 53 for Louisiana State. Auburn collected 32 and Kentucky, whose Dave Rogan eclipsed record times in the 880 and mile runs, was fourth with 18.

Records fell in the 880, the mile, two-mile, discus, pole vault and the mile relay. Among the featured exhibitions was Rogan's 4m. 16.3s. mile run, the fastest mark ever made by a southern athlete.

Individual honors went to Towns, world's champion hurdler from Augusta, Ga., who collected 16 points in pacing the Bulldogs to their first Conference championship.

Packard, who ran with the wind to chalk up a 9.5s. performance in the 100-yard dash in Friday's qualifying trials, sprinted to glory in the century and 220-yard dash and was tied with Rogan for runner-up honors in the individual scoring with 19 points each.

Rogan's 880-yard mark of 12m. 54s. was made in the qualifying heat Friday. It broke the time of 1m. 55.4s., made by Ted O'Neil of Louisiana State in 1935. In the finals he won easily in the time of 1m. 56.2s.

Points were divided between the other entries as follows: Georgia Tech, 17; Tulane, 16; Alabama, 11; Tennessee, Vanderbilt and Mississippi State, 6 each; Mississippi, 3, and Florida, 2.

Eldredge Takes River Marathon

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP) — Marshall Eldredge of East Weymouth, Mass., stocky veteran of the river, roared down the driftwood-strewn Hudson yesterday to win the tenth annual New York to Albany outboard motorboat race, 3 m. 22 s. ahead of Clayton Bishop, of Onset, Mass., last year's winner. He drove a Class A boat, Bishop a Class B.

Eldredge covered the 130-mile course in 3 h. 6 m. 21 s. and averaged 41.7 miles per hour. He stopped only once, at Poughkeepsie, to take on 10 gallons of gas. At Nyack, N. Y., he overtook Bishop, who was forced to hug the shore because of a hole in his gas tank, which sprayed him with gas for the last 40 miles.

Ken Mackenzie, of New Haven, Conn., finished third to take Class F honors. Mackenzie, also a professional, came down the river in 3 h. 19 m. 47 s., and averaged 38.9. It was his second straight victory in the F class. He finished the race yesterday with a badly bent propeller.

Al Deemer, 21-year-old driver from Brookville, Pen

Business and Industry

Strike Causes Drop in Steel Operations; Buying Holds Up Well

Commerce and Finance

Domestic Sugar Interests Fight Roosevelt Quotas

WASHINGTON, May 17—The outstanding community lobby in Congress today is the sugar lobby. Its importance is newly focussed by the struggle over sugar quotas which has been going on for months in Congress, breaking through to the surface now and then, and now threatening to become a major issue.

It is a realistic contest. On one side is a group of "sugar" Congressmen numbering some 140, led by Representative Fred Cummings (D), Colorado, who is listed in Who's Who in America as president of the Mountain States Beet Growers Association. He is chairman of a subcommittee of the House Agricultural Committee.

On the other side are three Cabinet members, Secretaries Hull, Ickes, and Wallace, who have all taken strong issue with the domestic sugar growers position. Behind them are the Cuban sugar interests, with powerful financial connections in New York, and the insular sugar growers from Puerto Rico to Hawaii and the Philippines.

Roosevelt's Message

About two months ago, President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message, conveying a bill, extending the sugar quotas of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act of 1934, which expires this year. The allocation of sources of supply under this act, the President urged, should be continued.

The American Consumer's sugar bowl is now filled with approximately 6,500,000 tons of sugar annually. Continental beet—with its powerful representation in congress—produces about 2,000,000 tons, leaving an unfilled requirement of some 4,500,000 tons.

But President Roosevelt's proposal to allocate quotas as now fixed did not suit the domestic producers. Rep. Cummings re-wrote the Administration bill, increasing continental beet's share, and inserting a provision which may wipe out entirely the importation of refined sugar from off-shore regions.

Since his proposal was revealed, it has been under bombardment from high Administration leaders, with the three influential secretaries Hull, Ickes, and Wallace pouring upon it some of their strongest language. Among other things, they charged the bill with being a breach of faith with Cuba, and they declared that such protective devices would increase the annual cost of sugar to the American consumer by $350,000,000.

The Congressional "Bloc"

Representative Cummings' draft cuts the allocations of Cuba more than from any other area. It is dropped from 1,922,734 under the Administration proposal to 1,820,420. But the blow to importation or refined sugar is in some respects even more severe, and hits not only Cuba but the other off-shore areas.

Thus American refiners and producers are in close alliance, working with their legislative bloc, and since no signs of compromise are in evidence, the final struggle is likely to take place on the floors of Congress. These American producers are as zealous in defense of their interests, naturally, as the insular growers and refiners, and they have the advantage of political representation.

Beet sugar growing extends over a wide belt of states, although commercial cane growing is confined to two. For decades, as beet sugar growing spread in the United States, it became more and more a political factor, contributing not only to tariffs on a product for which annual imports of two-thirds of consumption are necessary, but under the new deal providing rigid prohibitions on imports over agreed figures. Moreover, these same sugar interests were highly influential in bringing about passage of the Philippine Independence Act, and now support any move to expedite the date of independence.

An Effective Lobby

The sugar lobby has long since outstripped the famed silver group in effectiveness. But its legislative power has not been matched on the executive side, where guardianship is placed over the rights of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Philippines. Moreover, Cuban interests are stronger in the executive branch of the government. And nowadays, foreign trade has a tireless sponsor in Secretary Hull, who springs to the defense of his reciprocal agreement with Cuba whenever it is menaced.

President Roosevelt is also said to believe that continental beet growers have had, and are guaranteed, their share of protection and is prepared to veto a measure greatly increasing their quotas. But domestic sugar production remains a real problem, and all the old issues of tariff protection arise to turn political lines in Congress into blocs of economic interest.

British Exchanges Closed

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—All commodity exchanges in Great Britain and the London Stock Exchange remained closed today, Whitmonday.

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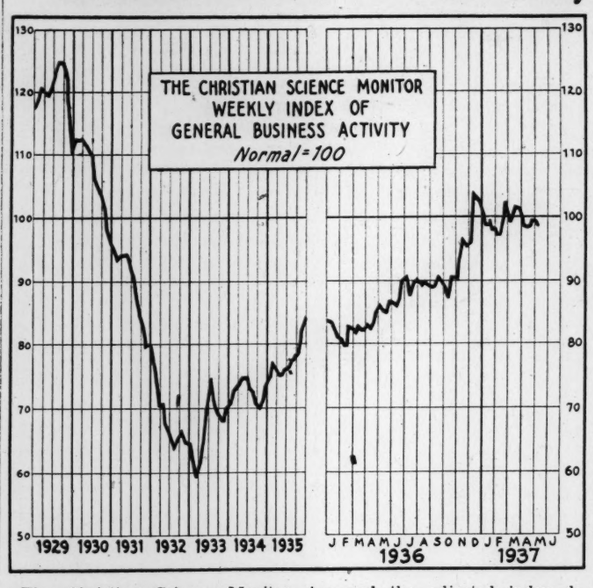
Monitor Index of Business Declines in First Week in May



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped off substantially in the first week in May. The decline lowered the index from 99.4 on May 1 to 98.7 (prel.) on May 8. In the corresponding week of 1936 the index registered 85.6.

The decline in the index reflected decreases in the adjusted indexes of its three components.

Electric power production fell to the level of a month ago following a contraseasonal advance in the preceding two weeks. During the week ended May 8 when the seasonal index indicated a sidewise movement kilowatt hour output dropped to 2,176,383,000 from 2,193,779,000 in the week before.

Car loadings in the miscellaneous group continued to decline moderately from the year's peak of 332,970 cars reached in the middle of April. Loadings of 321,068 cars in the week ended May 8 compare with 325,884 in the preceding week and 280,300 cars in the like 1936 week.

An increase in the reported figures for bank debits in selected centers outside New York City continued the irregular sidewise movement of the past two months. The gain which was partly seasonal in extent fell short, however, of expectations for the first-of-the-month expansion and the adjusted index declined.

Reports in the past week indicate that industrial production has been holding close to recent high levels, although forward buying has fallen off noticeably in a number of industries. Retail trade activity was irregular. While sharp gains were reported in some districts, notably the South, weather conditions retarded trade in others and consumer buying continued to lag. Commodity and security markets resumed their declines.

Motorcar production was maintained at levels close to the 1929 highs.

Agricultural prospects in the Mid West and Southwest have improved and the outlook is more encouraging. Building construction, on the other hand, has failed to come up to expectations. Activity has been mainly in residential construction and declines in building have been reported in some districts.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May 8 1937	May 1 1937	May 9 1936
Combined index	98.7	99.4	85.6
Bk debits outside NYC	97.4	97.8	83.8
Elec power prod	99.8	100.7	85.5
Misc car loadings	100.2	100.4	87.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When stocks hit the skids last week any old piece of news was considered an explanation. The market simply had no gumption. The main break in stocks was attributed to the Jones & Laughlin strike, which didn't seem to have any meaning and which ended in a day or two. A more popular explanation was the rumor that the Administration would like to jack up stock market margins to 100 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Bulletin for June, appearing early in the week, had some remarks about how brokers' loans to customers had increased recently. This was interpreted in the Street as a covert warning that an increase in margin requirements was being considered down in Washington. But it does seem unlikely that such an increase will be announced at least for some months, and the tendency of stock prices to shy at shadows seemed to indicate that the market was again "making its own news" and was in the mood to make the news all unfavorable.

Margin Trading Defended

Anent the subject of margins, probably the Street would put up more of a legal battle against such a move than against anything yet undertaken by the Administration in the financial field. Point of the Street's argument for margins would be that they are neither more nor less dangerous or immoral than any other borrowing operation. Owners of mortgaged homes are margin traders. So are heavily funded railroads, and corporations that follow the financial cue of the undivided profits tax; so also is the Administration which is running on a margin of a little over 55 per cent.

Commodity price weakness may have contributed to the fall in stock prices. The star performers of the winter—rubber, cocoa, copper, hides and cotton—were exceptionally soft last week, doing the same thing stocks were doing—taking seriously all the bad news, ignoring good news. Rubber was soft "because" Germany slapped a heavy import duty on it to protect the ersatz industry; cocoa dropped because another African West Coast report further increased the crop prospect this year; hides went down because everything was going down; cotton went down on the prospect of a 14,000,000 bale crop.

Perhaps the most striking commodity price performance was that of copper. The monthly figures came out on Thursday, and they were very much better than expected. It had been feared that deliveries would fall off on account of the price decline. But they did not and another substantial shrinkage in inventories resulted. Yet on the day when these surprisingly bullish figures were released, copper was again weak.

London got a considerable part of the blame for the decline in stock prices here. It is said that quite a few accounts in London had to be taken over by the banks or by strong groups, and liquidation from that source is still contributing to the stock price decline here.

Set-Back Seen Uncompleted

The same opinion which has been bearish for some time appears still to be bearish, on much the same grounds. The market has not had what is thought a normal set-back from the rise of the last two years; second quarter earnings will be good, but that is already known, and third quarter earnings will not be so good. President Roosevelt may do some cracking down on the congressional revolt; the steel scrap barometer may decline a little more, though it should recover soon; it is off about $4 in the last month. These are the bearish soothsayings.

Bond prices turned soft also, including governments. This was a considerable disappointment. The expected revival of corporate flotations has not materialized and underwriters are getting long faces again, though it is said that $100,000,000 of offerings is in registration and $500,000,000 in the bargaining stage.

The Federal Reserve System again bought no governments on balance, but neither did it sell any. Excess reserves rose further to $940,000,000, far above the February guess of $500,000,000. New York banks continue to sell government issues, though interior banks are buying.

All eyes are now turned to the June 15 Treasury financing prospects. General expectation seems to be an offering of $500,000,000 of notes. The working balance is below $600,000,000, but not shrinking as fast as has been predicted on this page, due in part to abatement of the inflow of gold, in part to funds obtained by the Treasury from the Social Security Act. It appears reasonable to assume that the Administration's lack of interest in putting the Social Security Act on a more sensible accounting basis is that the absurd reserve features bring in substantial sums to the Treasury which ease its borrowing needs.

More SEC Suggestions

While Wall Street's reaction to the SEC-sponsored Barkley bill, to force active duties and responsibilities on corporate trustees, is by now fairly clear, there has not been time for its reaction to the commission's other proposals on reorganization, protective committees, etc., to take form. The commission has been about two years on these proposals under the direction of the indefatigable but quixotic Mr. Douglas. The Lea bill, dealing with foreign bond defaults, arrived in New York only on Saturday.

Criticism of this latter bill has so far been limited to two points. The bill contains means to prevent such dealings here in defaulted foreign bonds as would directly facilitate their repatriation. Several foreign governments have been pretty obviously holding back on any fair settlement in order to enable their nationals to pick up defaulted issues cheap in New York. But New York observers doubt that steps to forestall such repatriation by blocking transactions here would be either effective or wise.

The bill also aims to increase the power of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., here, but to divorce it from the financial support of Wall Street houses. The commission suggests that some foundation come forward with the necessary funds, or some government department make a loan. Thus the council would neither be subject to Wall Street authority nor a source of Washington responsibility. This, Wall Street observers consider, like many other SEC suggestions, as Platonic.

European Demand For Wheat Still Sustaining Factor

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — A sharp reversal of price trend in wheat occurred late the past week, with the current deliveries in all grains showing pronounced strength, with a substantial recovery from the lows of the week. Earlier in the period the market was dominated by liquidation, with some selling of deferred wheat deliveries on rains which were fairly general. Foreign wheat markets developed more strength later in the week. Liverpool especially being strong as the result of active resumption of buying by Germany, and a continued brisk demand for Canadian wheat, which suggests larger North American clearances.

In general crop prospects in this country are regarded as much better than the past few years. There is considerable doubt as to the northwest situation as some large sections still need rain, but even with some deterioration in western portions of the winter wheat belt, prospects are still for a crop of 654,000,000 bushels, according to the official estimate. With a yield of only 150,000,000 bushels of spring wheat this would give a domestic supply of above 800,000,000 bushels, which would allow a fairly large surplus for export.

Europe Must Buy U. S. Wheat

According to Broomhall Europe will need 50,000,000 bushels of United States winter wheat if a period of acute scarcity is to be avoided. New crop winter wheat is offered for August shipment at 2 cents lower than current prices for Australian wheat.

Canadian stocks as well as those in this country will be down to small proportions by the end of the respective crop years. Canadian wheat is now cheap compared to southern hemisphere wheat, and being of better quality is expected to sell freely the next few months. Germany has been an active buyer of Canadian wheat as well as of Australian and in addition has taken 2,000,000 bushels from Czechoslovakia. United Kingdom buying has been of about normal volume.

It is a remarkable commentary on the existing shortage situation in wheat that, although world's shipments from Jan. 1 to May 1 have totaled 72,000,000 bushels more than for the same four months last year, European stocks have increased but little. There has been little reselling, indicating that the wheat has gone rapidly and directly into consumptive channels. Practically all of the Danubian and Argentine surplus stocks have been contracted for, or already shipped. As a result the importing world is now absorbing the remaining Australian and Canadian stocks at a rapid rate.

Active Competition Foreseen

Regardless of what the developments are later in the next crop year there promises to be unusually active competition for the harvest run of winter wheat. Mills in this country at present are permitting stocks to dwindle almost to a vanishing point, while flour buyers are doing the same, all banking on having an abundance of new crop wheat to replenish their stocks. Should weather conditions become unfavorable either for winter or spring wheat, this policy may prove to have been a little short sighted. In spite of the sluggish flour trade reported, visible stocks continue to diminish at a rate that will leave little grain in store by the middle of next month.

Liquidation in all May deliveries has been heavy up to the past two days, when the pressure diminished, with prices rebounding sharply as soon as the signs of lessened selling appeared. Deliveries of wheat and oats have been heavy, with fair tenders on May rye contracts, but so far there have been no deliveries made on May corn contracts. Domestic receipts of corn have been extremely light, and the arrivals of oats and wheat have also dwindled the past few days. Further sharp decreases in visible stocks are indicated for the week.

Argentine shipments of corn are increasing to this country, 2,862,000 bushels being consigned to this country out of total shipments of 8,264,000 bushels, with liberal shipments also going to Canada.

Missouri Pacific Net Loss $8,095,236

NEW YORK (AP)—Missouri Pacific Railroad Co's 1936 pamphlet report discloses a net loss for the year of $8,095,236 against net loss of $15,241,695 in 1935.

Railway operating revenues were $90,421,931 against $74,550,935 in the previous year; freight revenues increased $14,328,969, or 22.50 per cent, and passenger revenues totaled $5,125,959 against $4,183,218.

Guy A. Thompson, trustee, reported arrangements have been made to acquire in this year 2525 new freight cars and six diesel switch engines "to handle the increased traffic expected."

During 1936 the road purchased 1500 box cars and 500 hopper cars at a cost of $4,675,360, which was derived from the sale of $3,578,646 of equipment trust certificates and treasury cash.

Value of Stocks Listed On Chicago Exchange Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—At the close of the business for the week ended May 15, 25 representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value of $972,865,500, a decrease of $35,436,500, or 3.51 per cent, as compared with the market value of $1,008,302,000 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago the same 25 stocks had a market value of $949,459,000, indicating an increase during the year of $23,406,500, or 2.47 per cent.

Factory Workers' Pay at New Peak

By the Associated Press

New York

Hourly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries are at the highest point since industrial statistics have been regularly compiled, the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

A study by the board indicates they have risen from 24.7 cents an hour in July, 1914, to an average of 64.6 cents in the first three months of 1937.

Weekly earnings have increased at a smaller rate, the board said, due to prevalence of a shorter work-week than in the pre-war period. They averaged $26.75 in the first quarter of 1937, compared with $12.68 in July, 1914.

The conference board is a statistical and research organization, supported largely by leading industrial companies.

General Motors' Net 99c Common Share in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP) — General Motors Corporation reported it had net earnings of $44,814,166 for the first quarter of 1937 despite serious curtailment as the result of strikes.

The figure compared with $52,464,174 for the same period of 1936.

After deduction of $2,294,555 in dividends on preferred stock, common stock earnings for the quarter were at the rate of 99 cents a share, as compared with $1.17 during the first quarter of 1936.

Total sales to dealers and production by foreign subsidiaries for the quarter totaled 439,200 cars and trucks, compared with 500,167 in the similar quarter of 1936—a decrease of 12.2 per cent.

Deliveries by dealers to consumers in the United States, the report said, totaled 340,693 cars and trucks, compared with 379,950 in the same period of 1936.

The report said the corporation had a large number of unfilled orders on hand at the close of the quarter March 31.

"This resulted not only from the loss of production incident to the interrupted operations of January and February, but also reflected a very strong demand," the review said.

The review said that the average hourly earning rate of all hourly paid employees reached a new all-time peak during March, and claimed the corporation's wage level was more than 40 per cent higher than the average hourly earned rate of all manufacturing industries in the country. It said average weekly wages were slightly over the $40 mark.

Net earnings for the 12 months ending March 31, said the report, were $230,832,417, equivalent to $5.17 per share on the common stock after deduction of preferred dividends.

Net sales of $336,849,901 were reported for the first quarter of 1937, and $1,434,833,776 for the 12 months, as compared with $341,306,065 and $1,245,272,673 for the previous corresponding periods.

Dies Would Use Idle Silver, Gold to Pay Relief Expenditures

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—A proposal to pay for next year's relief expenditures with new money, backed 100 per cent by the nation's supply of idle silver and gold, came today from Representative Dies (D), Texas.

Dies said he would offer that plan as an amendment to the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation bill when it comes up in the House Thursday.

He contended it would:

Carry the relief load without increasing the public debt.

Balance the budget and lessen the threat of inflation.

Put to some use the gold and silver not needed for redemption of existing currency.

Put cash dollars instead of credit dollars to work.

Anticipating arguments that his proposition in itself might be called inflationary, he said it would be no more so than borrowing $1,500,000,000 and issuing tax-exempt bonds in that amount. By the time the bonds and accrued interest were paid off, he said, the cost would be $3,000,000,000.

Pierre S. du Pont Ready to Testify

NEW YORK (AP)—With the Government near the end of its evidence in the 1929 income tax case against Pierre S. du Pont, the Wilmington industrialist is prepared to relate his own version of the cross-sales of securities, following the Wall Street crash, with his one-time secretary and business associate for many years, John J. Raskob—both of whom are charged by the Government with making fictitious sales to reduce their taxes.

The Government, contending the blocks of stocks were sold back and forth with a previous understanding that they would be repurchased without financial loss to either, seeks to collect an alleged deficiency tax of $617,316 from Mr. du Pont and $1,026,340 from Mr. Raskob. The case against du Pont is being heard first, before Richard L. Disney of the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

The evidence in both cases will be reviewed by the entire board before a decision is announced.

Willson Products Dividend

PITTSBURGH—Directors of Willson Products, Inc., manufacturers of industrial protective devices, have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 10, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business, May 31.

Steel Operations Off 2 Points To 89 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel production during the past week declined two points to 89 per cent of mill capacity, due mostly to the strike at Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. plants forcing the Pittsburgh operating rate down 10 points to 83 per cent, according to the weekly steel review by the magazine Steel.

Chicago gained one point to 84 per cent. There were no changes in rate at Youngstown, 83; Eastern Pennsylvania, 73½; Wheeling, 94; Cleveland, 79½; Birmingham, 83; Detroit, 100; Cincinnati, 94; St. Louis, 94. Buffalo lost two points to 90 and New England three points to 87.

Reducing Backlogs

"Steel producers," says the report, "find themselves in a much easier position as a result of lessened pressure for deliveries and are able to make progress in reducing backlogs.

"Buying is in satisfactory volume and while in smaller volume than shipments, the industry as a whole has sufficient business to maintain production at the present high rate through July, it is believed. As a result of the better conditions, it is possible to obtain fairly prompt delivery on some products as space on rolling schedules develops.

"Apparently consumption of steel has suffred no diminution and the recession of buying is partially due to consumers reducing stocks accumulated when higher prices for third quarter were feared. With consumption undiminished and stocks worked down, renewed buying must follow by midyear.

"Construction," continues the survey, "which lags behind other activities, furnished some large tonnages the past week with 4100 tons of shapes for an international bridge at Thousand Islands, New York, 6000 tons of reinforcing bars for a store and warehouse at Chicago, 1500 tons of bars for a reservoir at Sioux City, Iowa, and 1450 tons for bureau of reclamation work.

Scrap Off Slightly

"Steelmaking scrap declined only slightly in the past week, prices being nominal in absence of buying in most centers. Indications are that the sharp decline is close to its end, and that better prices may be expected as soon as consumers find need for replenishing stocks.

"The composite price at the end of last week was $18.60, a drop of only 19 cents from the previous week. This carried the composite back to the level of the last part of January. The composite of iron and steel prices declined nine cents to $40.05. Finished steel composite remained steady at $61.70.

Brazilian $30,000,000 Loan Made to Aid Coffee Price Control

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Brazilian Government has loaned its Department of Coffee 500,000 contos (approximately $30,000,000) to help control world coffee prices.

Fernando Costa, president of the Coffee Department, said the loan would not necessitate additional taxation, but would be made in paper money and backed by 15-year 6 per cent government bonds.

It was estimated the loan will inflate Brazil's currency by 12 per cent.

Mr. Costa's statement said 30 per cent of the output of each plantation must be delivered to the Coffee Department for withdrawal from the market, and another 40 per cent must be sold to the department at a price of 65 milreis (about $3.90) a sack of 132.2 pounds. The average market price is 80 milreis.

The remainder of the crop may be sold by the planters without government control, though they must pay a government tax of about $2.70 a sack.

Brazil produces three fourths of the world's coffee. Sales of coffee have been controlled by the Federal Government since February, 1931.

Northeastern Farm Loans Demand Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Addressing a conference of federal land bank presidents here, E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass., said that the demand for farm mortgage financing in the first district—New England, New York and New Jersey—is holding up so well that the bank is able to relend virtually all of the amortization money that is being paid in on its outstanding loans, and also the funds received from payments of mortgages.

"We closed within 3 per cent as many loans this year as a year ago," declared Mr. Thomson. Continuing he said: "Right now I think the volume is ahead for the season. This continued normal flow of mortgage money from the Federal Land Bank is not an indication that farmers of New England, New York and New Jersey are going more deeply into debt, for most of the loans we make now, and this has been true during the twenty years' history of the bank, are made to refinance existing indebtedness, mostly farm mortgages that have fallen due or that can be paid off at an interest due date."

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Economists and Leaders Offer Ways to Avert Another Slump

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Some of the country's economists and industrialists took a look today at a prediction another depression may be just around the corner and said something can be done about it.

In a survey of opinion on a prediction of Gen. Charles G. Dawes that a business recession is due in 1939, many agreed with him. Others did not. Those who did advanced a variety of reasons as to how it might be prevented. Generally they said:

Cut national and local expenses and balance the budget;

Revive building;

Rehabilitate factory equipment;

Arrive at the "proper value of the dollar in terms of commodity prices and keep the value permanently." In other words, have a "managed dollar";

"Maintain freedom of individual enterprise";

Create more wealth;

Revalue the dollar and increase interest rates.

Doctors of economics, lawyers, merchant chiefs and statesmen, drawing upon experiences of hard business competition or economic theory, considered the Dawes views and gave their opinions.

Jones Sees No Slump

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, disagreed entirely with General Dawes, who made his prediction in a book, publication of which was announced at Chicago.

At Kansas City, Mr. Jones said: "I don't believe it. Conditions are good. They will continue to be good for many years, because the country has been on half rations for five or six years. We've got to catch up."

Scott Loftin, former United States Senator and ex-president of the American Bar Association, at Jacksonville, Fla., said he believed another depression was bound to come, but he did not know when.

"My considered opinion," he said, "is that it can be postponed many years by drastically cutting national and local governmental expenditures and balancing the budget. Otherwise, it may come two years hence as Dawes says. Some emergency expenditures were justified during the height of the last depression, but they now should be reduced to match income."

Dr. Marcus Nadler, professor of banking and finance of New York University: "I doubt very much if there will be another severe business slump in 1939, but trying to fix dates for such a thing is like calling telepone numbers at random. Four important factors should make for sustained industrial activity. They are revival in building, rehabilitation of factory equipment and public utility and railroad spending for plant improvement. How long these will keep industry going at brisk pace I would not attempt to guess."

Agrees With Dawes

C. T. Revere, economist and partner in the stock exchange firm of Munds, Winslow & Potter, New York, said he agreed in general with Dawes' forecast. "I think, however," he said, "business men have been paying too much attention to economic developments touching their own material interests and paying too little attention to the trend of government. I consider freedom of individual enterprise essential to any sound and lasting prosperity."

Senator Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma, in Washington said: "There is only one way in which a new depression may be averted: that way is to agree upon the proper value of the dollar in terms of commodity prices and to keep that value permanently. Otherwise all will be chaos, recovery will be retarded, strikes will recur, the budget cannot be balanced and prices cannot be controlled."

Senator Tydings, Democrat, Maryland, has repeatedly said failure to balance the budget will lead to "dangerous inflation" and a "new depression" soon.

The national administration and business, in the opinion of Lawrence Dennis, economist of E. A. Pierce & Co., New York brokers, must establish conditions for permanent recovery.

Forecasting Disparaged

"Recovery or depression responsibility," he said, "is up to the Government through the control of money, interest rates and investments. There is no reason for another depression because the Government has ample credit resources."

Said Melchoir Palyi, University of Chicago economist: "I don't think it possible to forcast depressions definitely." He added "upward trends might be checked by revaluation of the dollar and increasing interest rates, downward by credit expansion and lowering interest rates."

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, noted economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., said the Dawes view was based on an "economic theory history repeats itself in business." He added: "I do not believe that theory."

"Gen. Dawes," said Maj. L. L. B. Angas, economist and investment analyst, "is very brave to set specific dates for his business predictions. Regardles of interim developments, I am an optimistic believer in the future of America."

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day (2 hrs.)	343,560
1937 vol. to date	204,122,810
1936 vol. to date	230,401,563

Market Eases As Steels Fall Off In Slow Trading

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Stock market leaders shifted indefinitely today.

In one of the slowest sessions in more than a year the list inclined to lean backwards. Only a handful of issues managed to retain modest plus signs near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of 500,000 shares.

Some New Lows

Among new lows posted for the year or longer were those of American Tobacco "B," Reynolds "B," Standard Oil of N. J., Electric Power & Light, Public Service of N. J., and National Biscuit.

Narrow to well on the downside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Allis Chalmers, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, American Water Works, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Texas Corp., General Electric, American Can, American Locomotive, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Paramount, Loew's, and Standard Oil of California.

Resistant were, Philip Morris, General Foods, National Cash Register, Woolworth, Yellow Truck, American Steel Foundries and Anaconda.

Du Pont slipped as the company declared an interim dividend of $2 and announced plans to issue new cumulative preferred stock.

Corporate Bonds Lower

Corporate obligations drifted lower in a thin bond market today while United States Government loans remained about even.

Fractions to around a point lower in the corporate division were Alleghany Corporation stamped 5s of 1950 and the 5s of 1949, Santa Fe 4s, North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, National Dairy 3¾s and Walworth 4s.

Slightly improved were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s, New Haven 6s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s and Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants.

In the United States Government sector small gains ruled in Treasury 2½s, the 2¾s of 1954 and the 4s. The 2¾ of 1959 were down a little.

Among the foreigns fractional gains were scored by Cuban Bush Works 5½s, German 5½s and Italian 7s. Argentine 6s were down slightly.

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Industrial shares for the most part edged higher today in slow trading on the Curb Exchange.

Technicolor held an advance of more than 2 points in late trading after announcement over the week end a leading Hollywood producer planned to concentrate on color films.

Up fractionally were American Cyanamid B, Creole Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Wayne Pump and Pantepec Oil. Crocker Wheeler and Humble Oil were up a point or so.

Consumer Goods Outlook Favorable

Despite the probability of a letdown in industrial activity during the summer months, the prospects for seasonal consumer merchandise are very favorable, and dollar sales volumes should exceed those in the same period last year, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its current report.

Resort areas can expect the best vacation and tourist trade in several years, and railroad and steamship companies are already booking a large volume of travel business.

Demand will be heavy for summer apparel, beachwear, sporting goods, and similar lines, while greater consumer buying power and liberal time payment plans will stimulate sales of mechanical refrigerators, autotrailers, boats, and other high-priced luxury items.

The Service points out, however, that the outlook for industrial activity is less favorable than for retail trade, despite current backlogs of orders.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅜	$4.94⅜	$8.2397
Cables	4.94¼	4.94⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0448¾	.0448½	8
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287½	.2326
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4019	.4020	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5495	.5495	8
Sweden—krona	.2549	.2549½	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2485	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2208	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.03487⅛	.03487⅛	8
Finland—finm'k	.02183¼	.02183¼	.0426
Hungary—pengo†	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.18900	.01900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3050	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0650	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol*	.2610	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550	.5600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2882	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3734	.3728	.6180
Java—florin	.5514	.5515	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3073	.3067	*
Shanghai—dol	.2993	.2988	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0020	1.0015	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury on May 14: Receipts, $21,346,140.56; expenditures, $25,658,250.60; balance, $1,742,721,209.00; customs receipts for the month, $23,043,001.10. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,279,333,006.20; expenditures, $6,571,474,559.87, including $2,479,058,181.22 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,292,141,553.67; gross debt, $35,095,507,524.51, an increase of $5,146,224.46 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,886,257,395.16, including $654,948,814.14 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	M'y14
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	75	75	75	— ½
22⅛	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	2	16⅞	16½	16½	
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y14
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	2	30	30	30	M'y15
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	20	70¼	68¼	68¼	—2⅝
5¼	2⅜	Air-Way El Ap	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅝	Alleghany	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	47	46	46	—2¼
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y13
52⅛	40	Alleg pr pf	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
45⅝	33¾	Alleg Steel (.80g)	2	34	33¾	34	M'y14
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	3	20½	20	20	M'y15
258½	220	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	221	220¼	220¼	— ¾
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	3	25¼	25	25	M'y14
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	8	15½	15	15	— ½
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y10
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅛g)	15	59¾	58⅝	58¾	—1¼
39⅜	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¾
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	3	5½	5⅛	5⅛	M'y15
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	39½	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
114⅞	92½	Amerada (2)	3	93	93	93	— ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	86	86	86	
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	8	22¾	22	22	+ ¼
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	2	62	62	62	— ¾
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	10	97½	97	97	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155¼	155¼	155¼	— ¼
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	52½	52½	52½	
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	88	88	88	M'y13
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	3	86½	86½	86½	
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101¼	101	101	— ¼
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	6	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	M'y15
33⅜	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	4	27½	26¼	26¼	— ¾
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y13
17	11¼	Am Europ	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y13
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	15	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
58⅞	38¼	Am & F P $6 pf	6	38⅛	38	38	— ¼
68⅞	47½	Am & F P $7 pf	2	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
38½	19	Am & F P 2 pf	7	20¼	19	19	—1½
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅞
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	1	13½	13½	13½	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	43½	43	43	—1⅛
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y15
29⅜	21	Am M & Fdy (½g)	4	21½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y15
68¾	46⅛	Am Met (4g)	10	46½	46	46	—1
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y14
16½	8½	Am Pow & Lt	32	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
87⅛	59½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	57⅞	55¼	55¼	—4¾
72½	50	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¾
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	16	21¼	21	21	— ¼
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	24	33	32½	32½	— ½
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	29	29	29	— ⅛
29	22	Am Seating	3	23	23	23	M'y14
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	7	82¼	81⅜	81⅜	— ⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	142	142	142	M'y13
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	M'y14
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	M'y13
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	24	52	50⅜	50¾	— ⅜
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
143¾	139⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	128	128¾	128¾	—1¼
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	165	163	163	—1
99	74¾	Am Tob (5)	17	75¾	75	75	+ ⅛
99⅞	75⅞	Am Tob B (5)	21	76	75	75	— ⅞
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	130	130	130	M'y15
20¼	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	14	14⅜	13¾	— ¼
29½	17⅛	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	21	18⅜	17½	17½	—1⅜
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	—1½
14⅜	8⅞	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	M'y15
79	61	Am Wool pf (1k)	5	61¼	60	60	—1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S pf	8	12¾	12½	12½	— ½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	M'y13
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	66	49¼	48¼	48¼	— ½
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	M'y11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	M'y15
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y15
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	2	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ¼
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	41	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	M'y14
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y13
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	2	60¾	60	60¾	+ ¾
16¼	12⅜	Arnold Const (⅜g)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	M'y14
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	4	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
101	93	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	93	93	93	M'y14
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	2	52	51½	51½	M'y13
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	27	88¾	85¼	85¾	—2⅜
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99⅝	— ⅛
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	8	48	47	47	—1
29	21½	Atl G & W In	1	20	20	20	—1½
44	31	Atl G & W In pf	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	—1⅛
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	3	29½	29	29	— ⅜
116½	109⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	M'y12
18½	15⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	70⅜	70	70	—1
18½	13¾	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—1¼
36¾	22¾	Auburn Auto	1	24	24	24	— ½
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	2	6½	6¼	6¼	
9¼	6	Aviation Corp	43	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅜

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	3	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ 2¼
102	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40⅛	28⅜	Balt & Ohio	51	32¾	30⅜	30⅞	—1⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅜
43⅜	29⅞	Barber Co (¼g)	4	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
32	24½	Barker Bros	1	24½	24½	24½	
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	5	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅜g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
38¾	22½	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	M'y15
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y14
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	M'y12
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (.2g)	15	19½	19¼	19½	— ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	10	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	M'y15
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	32	79⅞	77⅜	77⅜	—2⅝
20	18½	Beth Stl 5½ pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
129½	116½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	117	117	117	+ ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	M'y15
38	28	Black & Deck (½g)	2	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	23½	23	23	— ¼
49¾	32⅛	Boeing Airpl	7	33⅛	32	32	—1½
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	5	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	27	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅛
43⅞	38⅞	Borg-Warner	13	43½	42½	42½	— ½
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12½	12	12	— ¼
4⅜	2⅛	Botany C M A		2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	9	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	7	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅞
53½	43⅜	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42½	42	42½	M'y14
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	3	4¼	4	4	— ¼
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	22½	22	22	—1
53	27⅝	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	3	29⅜	29	29	— ⅞
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	1	78	78	78	—2
52¾	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	4	31	31	31	— ¼
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	16⅜	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	8⅝	Budd Mfg	21	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	71	71	71	M'y14
13	8	Budd Wheel	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	33	32¼	32¼	— ¼
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'y14
35⅝	25¾	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	2	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
11¾	7	Bush Term	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
39	27	Bush Tr 7% deb	4	28	27	28	M'y14
18¾	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	33⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	7	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31¾	20⅞	Byers Co	1	21½	21½	21½	
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y12
3⅜	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	13	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¼g)	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	Campbell Wy (1)	11	27½	26½	26½	— ½
37⅜	26¾	Can G Ale	11	27½	26½	26½	+ ¼
38¼	25⅛	Canad Pac	17	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
11½	12¼	Canada Mills (½g)	1	48½	48½	48½	
14¼	11⅞	Cann Mills (½g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21¼	14⅛	Can Adm A	5	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
9⅞	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
176½	138	Case (J I)	9	158	155½	156	M'y14
100	82½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	90½	89½	89½	— ⅜
40¾	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	30	38½	37	37⅛	— ⅜
41¾	26⅜	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	40	40	40	+ ¼
31¾	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y14
19⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	13	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	4	27½	26	27¼	M'y15
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ 1⅛
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y14
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	61¾	60⅛	60⅛	—1⅞
23⅜	15	Certain-teed	4	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
60½	33½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
48	23	Checker Cab	2	24	23	23	M'y14
68⅞	55½	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	22	56¾	55½	55⅝	—1¼
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	2	80¼	80	80	— ¼
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	3	3¼	2½	3⅛	M'y14
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	3	9¾	9	9	— ½
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	4	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	3	14	12⅞	13	M'y13
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	3	2½	2⅜	2½	
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y14
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	16	5¼	5	5	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ½
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (7⅜k)	2	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ½
3⅝	2⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	6	19	18¼	18¼	M'y14
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅛	Childs Co	2	12¾	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	29	109½	07⅛	107½	—1⅞
217⅛	187⅛	City Ice & F (2)	6	19	19	19	— ⅛
10⅜	7	City Stores	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y15
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	35½	35	35	—1
44⅜	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	2	39	38	39	
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	86	86	86	M'y15
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	150½	150	150	—1
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	M'y14
25¾	19⅛	Colg-Palm (½)	10	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	M'y14
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Aik (2a)	3	54	53½	53½	— ½
51⅞	34	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	9	34	34	34	M'y14
20⅞	12	Colum G&El (.20g)	65	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
108	93¾	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	93½	93	93	—1
39½	31	Colum P vtc (1a)	3	32	31¾	31⅛	— ⅞
46⅛	40½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	40	40	40	— ¼
13⅛	13¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	M'y14
125¾	112¼	Coml Credit (4)	16	60	59⅜	59½	— ½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	105	104⅛	104⅛	—2⅜
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	64⅜	63½	63½	— ½
120	104	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'y10
21¼	14⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	17	14⅜	14½	14½	— ¼
75⅜	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	52½	52	52	—1
13⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	4	15½	15	15	M'y14
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
11¼	15	Congress Cig	1	15	15	15	M'y14
18⅞	11½	Consol Cigar	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y15
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	7	11⅛	11	11	
49⅞	34¾	Con Edis (1g)	27	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ¾
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	7	104¼	103	104¼	+ 1¼
5¾	3¼	Con Film	4	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18¾	12½	Con Laundries	13	13⅛	9½	9½	M'y13
13½	6¼	Con Laundries	6	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	35	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅜	6	Con RR Cuba pf	1	6	6	6	M'y14
1⅝	⅜	Con Text	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅜	20⅝	Contain Corp (1.20)	16	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ¼
37¾	22	Cont Bak A	6	22¾	22	22	— ¾
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	12	3	2⅞	3	
109¾	95	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	M'y 6
69⅛	50⅝	Con Can (3)	4	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
25¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds Higher—Corporate Liens Irregular—Curb Steady

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Willkie Declares Peace Talks With TVA Have Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation earned 13 cents a share in 1936 compared with 1 cent a share in the previous year, according to the annual report of the company, which also presents a comprehensive survey of the public utility situation in the Tennessee Valley and condemns "unregulated governmental competition in the production and sale of electricity by the TVA."

President of the corporation, Wendell L. Wilkie, declared in a letter to stockholders that in 1936 the operating companies of the system completed a program of refinancing amounting to $189,228,168, all done by northern units in the system. This refunding, he explained, resulted in a reduction in interest and preferred dividend charges amounting to more than $2,750,000 a year and "none of the operating companies in the Tennessee Valley, representing approximately half of the system's properties, were able to do any refunding," he added, "because of the competition, actual and potential, of the Tennessee Valley Authority."

TVA a Threat

If the threat of TVA competition could be removed by a permanent settlement of the controversy, states Mr. Wilkie, the favorable market which would probably ensue for refunding operations of the southeastern group of power companies "might well effect savings of several millions of dollars which could be shared with their 500,000 customers."

Mr. Wilkie declared that there have been many conferences in behalf of the southeastern companies of the system, "not alone with directors of the TVA, but with other government officials in an endeavor to reach a solution of the problem."

None of the four proposals presented to the TVA has been acceptable, Mr. Wilkie said. The proposals were: To close the companies' steam plants and purchase all TVA power; to enter a power-pool arrangement; to sell the system to the TVA, or to sell any part of the system to the TVA (all of which are contingent on the TVA by agreement not to compete).

Keep Holders Informed

He adds that in "an effort to reach any solution the company will consider any offer as long as three principles are recognized—namely, that employees of the companies taken over be cared for; that uninterrupted operation of companies left be permitted, and the TVA be restrained from further duplication of existing transmission and distribution systems."

"In the absence of some solution of the problem, it is felt," Mr. Wilkie continues, "that it is our obligation and duty to advise the security holders and the public of the effect that the TVA program is having upon our operations. We believe that the Government's power program threatens such extensive injury to the property of the security holders that it should be promptly and fully disclosed to them, so that they will not be misled by reassuring statements regarding programs which will jeopardize their investment."

Investent Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	17.93	19.07
Affiliated Inc	9.85	10.78
Amerex Hold ...	27.625	29.375
Am Business Shrs	1.15	1.27
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.08	1.20
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inc.	.57	.77
Broad St Inv	33.81	36.16
Bullock Fund	20.625	22.75
Can Inv Fund	4.40	4.80
Century Shrs Tr	24.99	26.88
Chain St Inv Corp	2.25	2.75
Chain St Investors	26.81	28.52
Dividend Shrs	22.47	24.38
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.92	17.27
Eaton & Howard Fd F	38.00	41.00
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.08	29.09
Fidelity Fund Inc	4.75	5.10
Fund Investors Inc.	23.30	24.59
Gen Investors Inc.	23.30	24.59
Income Investors	24.14	.....
Loomis-Sayles 2d Fd	43.25	43.25
Maryland Fund	9.55	10.46
Mass Invest Tr.	27.28	28.94
Nation Wide Voting	4.27	4.37
New England Fund	17.62	18.95
Northern Secur	67.00	75.00
Old Col Tr Assoc	5.25	6.75
Plymouth Fund Inc.	.86	.97
Quarterly Income Sh	17.17	18.81
Railway & Light Sec	21.00	23.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.50	.....
Repub Invest Fund	1.40	1.55
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.50	11.50
Spencer Trask Fund	20.47	21.10
Stand Util Inc	.77	.83
State Street Invest	113.00	116.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.88	.98
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.44	1.59
US El Lt & P Voting	.90	.98
Wellington Fund	19.13	20.98
World Investment Tr	9.98	10.79
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.125	8.00
Corp Tr A A Mod	2.76	.....
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.54	.....
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.18	.....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.31	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.27	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.08	.....
Diversified Tr C	4.90	.....
Diversified Tr D	7.05	7.85
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.00	63.25
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.67	.....
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.67	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.39	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.33	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.13	.....
Nation Wide Sec	4.27	4.37
Repres Tr Shrs	13.32	13.82
Super of Am Tr AA	2.68	.....
Super of Am Tr BB	2.68	.....
Super of Am Tr C	7.67	.....
Super of Am Tr D	7.76	.....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.375	16.875
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.49	2.59
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	10.00	11.00
First Boston Corp	32.25	33.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	4.75	5.625

Keystone Custodian Funds

Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price	
Bonds			
B-1	36.30 39.56	K-2	24.66 26.98
B-2	29.98 32.80	**Common Stocks**	
B-3	21.51 23.55	S-1	39.10 42.67
B-4	14.22 15.68	S-2	25.79 28.30
Preferred Stocks		S-3	22.67 24.87
K-1	24.77 27.01	S14	12.09 13.39

April Coal Shipments Up

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Anthracite Institute reports April coal shipments amounted to 5,980,560 net tons, an increase over March of 1,745,466 tons and a gain of 1,763,888 tons from April, 1936.

Buffalo-Ankerite Nets 30c

TORONTO (CP)—Buffalo-Ankerite Gold Mines had a net profit of $210,302, equal to 30 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1937, after write-off of development charges, according to the quarterly report.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 4¼s '47-52	115.9	115.9	115.9
2 3¼s '43-45	106	106	106
5 4s '44-54	110.28	110.27	110.27
5 3⅜s '46-56	109.11	109.11	109.11
4 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.21	105.21	105.21
4 3¼s '43-47	106.17	106.15	106.15
3 3¼s '44-46	106	106	106
9 3¼s '46-49	104.15	104.15	104.15
4 3s '46-48	103.27	103.25	103.25
4 3s '51-55	102.15	102.14	102.14
12 2⅞s '55-60	100.18	100.18	100.18
50 2¾s '48-51	100.12	100.12	100.12
6 2¾s '51-54	99.21	99.20	99.20
23 2¾s '56-59	99.19	99.15	99.17
20 2½s '49-53	97.21	97.18	97.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '49	102.1	102	102
1 3¼s '64	102.24	102.24	102.24

Home Owners' Loan

4 3s A '52	101.25	101.21	101.24
18 2¾s '49	100.4	100	100.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	100½	100½	100½
7 Alleghany 5s '44	99½	99¼	99¼
50 Alleghany 5s '49	91	90½	90½
8 Alleghany 5s'50 st	61	61	61
1 Allied Strs 4½s'50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Am&For P 5s 2030	78½	78½	78½
5 Am Ice 5s '53	95	95	95
4 AmIGChem 5½s'49	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Am Int 5½s'49	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Am T&T 5½s'43	112¾	112¾	112¾
24 Am T&T 3¼s'66	97¾	97½	97½
19 Am T&T 3¼s'61	98	97⅞	97⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	103	103	103
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
19 Arm Del 4s 57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
9 Arm Del 4s 55	98	97¾	97⅞
1 Arm 4½s 39	102½	102½	102½
10 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	108¾	108¼	108¾
5 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109	109
6 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111⅞	111¾	111¾
9 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	110½	110½	110½
4 A C Line 1st4s 52	102½	102¼	102¼
5 ACL clt 4s 52	94	94	94
5 A C Line 4½s 64	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
4 A C Line 5s 45	104¼	104	104
1 Atl Gu cv 4½s 59	75	75	75
4 Bald Loco 5s 40 Asd	105	105	105
2 B&O rfg 6s 95	97½	97⅜	97½
15 B&O 1st 5s 48	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 B&O rfg 5s 95	85¼	85¼	85¼
9 B & O 5s 96 F	83½	83¼	83½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	84	84	84
20 B&O cv 4½s 60	76¾	76⅛	76⅛
4 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	104⅛	104	104
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	118	118	118
7 BellTPa 5s '60 C	124	123½	123½
1 Beth St 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Beth St 3¾s '66	95½	95¼	95⅜
5 Boston&Me 5s '67	82⅜	82⅛	82¼
5 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	79	79	79
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5½s'47	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	98	98	98
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105½	105½	105½
3 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	108½	108½	108½
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86¼	86	86
1 Camag Stg 7s 42 ct	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112	112	112
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
4 Can Pac 5s '54	106½	106½	106½
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Can Pac 5s perp	92¼	92½	92½
1 Carr&Gen 5s'50	103	103	103
1 Cen Found 5s '41	101	101	101
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	29	28¼	28⅜
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	80	80	80
1 Cen Ill&rG5s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
17 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	64	63	63
5 Certain-teed5½s '48	86	86	86
4 ChesCorp 5s '44	112⅛	111¼	111¼
5 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Chi&Alton 3s '49	56	56	56
1 Chi&Edis 4½s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Chi&Ill5s '51 ct	38	38	38
25 ChicGtWest 4s '59	43⅜	43	43⅛
13 ChicMStP&Pac 5s '75	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
18 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	28	28	28
12 Chi & NW 4½s '49	18	17¾	18
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	27	26½	26½
19 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12½	12	12
5 CRI & P 4s '88	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜
3 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	20	20	20
3 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	17⅜	17¼	17¼
3 CTHte & SE rfg 5s '60	91½	91½	91½
10 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'51	104	104	104
9 Cin Sa W Ind 4½s '62	101½	101½	101½
1 Childs Corp 4½	87	87	87
7 CCC&StL 4½s'77	95	94	95
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Cin Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	107⅞	108
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109½	109½	109½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105½	105½	105½
6 ClevUnT4½s'77C	102¼	102⅛	102¼
23 Col & So 4½s '80	63¼	63	63¼
2 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103½	103½	103½
3 Columbia G 5s '52May	103½	103⅜	103⅜
25 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105⅜	105½
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90	90
7 El Auto Lite 4 s '52	108¾	108	108¼
2 Elg Jol & E 5s '41	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 ElPasoNatGas4½s '51	102½	102½	102½
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	78¼	78¼	78¼
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	78	77¾	77¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	99	99	99
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82¾	82¾	82¾
4 Erie cv 4s '53 B	83½	83	83
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102⅞	102⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	131¼	131¼	131¼
2 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	102¼	102	102¼
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103½	103⅜	103½
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
38 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	135	135	135¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109	109	109
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96	96	96
1 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	90	89	89
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '46	102½	102½	102½
13 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47	46¾	46¾
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	104½	104½	104½
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	72½	72⅛	72⅛
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	85½	85½	85½
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	86¼	86¼	86¼
11 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	83	82⅝	83
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	76¾	76⅛	76⅛
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	106¾	106¾
1 Ind Un Ry 5s '65B	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Inland Steel 3¾s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
20 Interb R Tr 6½ '32	27	27	27
8 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97¾	97¼	97⅜
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	121½	121½	121½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	34	34	34
6 Int Hydro El 6s '44	73½	73	73½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	81	80⅞	81
6 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
2 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	87¼	87¼	87¼
21 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80⅛	79⅞	79⅞
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	63½	63½	63½
1 Int T&T 5s '55	68	68	68
2 Iowa Cen 4s '51	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	102¼	102	102
1 K C South 5s '50	90	90	90
3 K C South 3s '50	86	86	86
8 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	113½	113½	113½
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102½	102	102½
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60⅜	60	60⅜
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59⅞	59⅜	59⅜
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	32	32	32
9 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	94¾	94¼	94¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	63⅝	63½	63⅝
7 Leh Val 4s 2003	59½	59¼	59¼
6 Liggett & M 7s '44	130¼	130⅛	130¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93½	93½	93½
5 Lou&N 4s 2003	104	104	104
5 Louis & N 4s 2003	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 Maine Cen 4½s '60	81⅜	81	81
13 Manat Sug 7½s '42	58	56	58
13 Manat Sug 7½s42ct	58	57	57
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35⅛	35	35⅛
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	107½	107⅜	107½
1 Meth Cen 3½s'52	105	105	105
1 Mid Ry&L 5s'61 B	102	102	102
1 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	76	76	76
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	65½	65½	65½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	41	41	41
1 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	38	38	38
10 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	19½	19½	19¼
1 MontWPA Pub Sv 6s'65	103	103	103
6 Mont Pow 3½s'66	94¾	94¾	94¾
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 Nat Dairy 3½s'51	103½	103⅜	103½
13 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104½	104⅜	104⅜
4 Natl Steel 4s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 NEngTel 4½s'61 B	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	51	51	51
18 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	50	50	50
5 NY&Putm 4s '93	84	84	84
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97¼	96⅞	97¼
8 NYC cn 4s '98	96¾	96½	96¾
49 NYC 3½s '52	108¼	108	108¼
4 NYC 3½s '46	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88	87⅞	87⅞
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	95½	95½	95½
5 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	90½	90½	90½
2 NY Chi St L 6s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 NYChStL 5½s '74A	99	99	99
8 NYChStL 4½s'78	86	86	86
5 NYChStL 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
9 NY Edis 3½s '65	99¾	99½	99¾
9 NY Edis 3¼s'66	100¼	100	100
3 NY G El H&P 4s '49	113⅜	113½	113½
1 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	60¾	60¾	60¾
13 NYNH&H 4½s '67	43	43	43
14 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	25¾	25	25
10 NY O & W gen 4s '55	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 NY Ry 6s'58st	105	105	105
12 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	14	13¾	13¾
30 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Norf Sou 5s '61A	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103½	103¼	103¼
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103	103	103
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73⅜	73¼	73¼
7 Ohio Edis 4½s'65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	109½	109½	109½
7 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	105½	105¼	105¼
1 Otis Stl 4½s '62	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
8 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97⅜	97½	97½
2 Pac G & E 3¼s '61	102	102	102
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	105½	105½	105½
1 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	101	101	101
2 Para Pict 6s '55	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
8 Park Lex 6½s 53ct	100⅛	99¾	99¾
20 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	99¾	99¾
49 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101⅜	101	101¼
7 Pen Co 4s '63	102	101¾	101¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116¼	116¼	116¼
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	106½	106½	106½
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	101¾	101¼	101¾
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
29 Pen RR 3¼s '52	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 PeoGL&CCh1 5s'47	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
15 PereMarq 5s '56	100¾	100½	100¾
37 PhilaCo 5s '67	99¾	99½	99⅝
9 PhilReadC&I 6s '49	12½	12¼	12¼
15 PhReadC&I 5s '73	28½	28	28½
14 PhilippineRy 4s '37	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
5 Pitt&WVa4½s '60	89¾	89¾	89¾
9 PostTel&Cbs '53	25½	25¼	25½
1 PressedSteel 5s '51	93¾	93¾	93¾
47 Pure Oil4¼s 50 ww	111¾	111	111¼
1 Purity Bak 5½s 48	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	106½	106½	106½
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	97½	97½	97½
7 Repub Steel 5½s 54	115¾	114	114
8 Repub Steel 4½s 61	96	95⅝	96
7 Repub Steel 4½s 56	97½	97¼	97½
1 Repub Steel 4½s 50	153½	153½	153½
1 Richfield Oil 6s 44	48	48	48
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	40	40	40
1 Roch G&E 5s 62 E	108½	108½	108½
8 R I Ark & La4½s34	21½	21½	21½
10 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
9 St L S F 4½s'78	26	26	26
1 StLSF 4½s78ctf st	23	23	23
1 St L S F 4s 50A	26½	26¼	26¼
3 St L S F 4s 50 ct	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	88½	88½	88½
6 St P M & M 5s 43	101	29-32	101 29-32
6 SA&A Pass 4s'43	101	101	101
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s'52	110½	110½	110½
17 Seab A L cn 6s'45	17⅝	17½	17½
15 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	16½	16½	16½
15 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	14	14	14
16 Sea-AlFla 6s'35 A ct	9½	9	9½
1 Shar Steel 4½s'51	109½	109½	109½
1 Silesian Am 7s'41	69	69	69
1 Socony V Oil 3½s'50	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	106½	106½	106½
1 So Cal Gas 4s'65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 So Col Pow 6s'47	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	88¼	88¼	88¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s'81	88	88	88
18 So Pac 4½s'69	88¼	88	8
17 So Pac rfg 4s'55	105¼	105	105
1 So Pac ct 4s'49	94	94	94
13 So Pac 3¾s'46	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
7 So Pac SRTer 4s'50	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 South Ry 6½s'55	100½	100½	100½
4 South Ry gen 6s'56	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 South Ry cn 5s'94	105	105	105
10 South Ry gen 4s'56	78½	78	78⅛
5 S W Gas&El 4s'60	101½	101½	101⅞
4 Staley Mfg 4s'46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Studebaker cv 6s '45	119	119	119
5 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	106¾	106½	106½
3 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	90¼	90	90
1 Texar Ft Sm 5½s'50	106	106	106
43 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103	102¾	103
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	120	120	120
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	103	103	103
6 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	102½	102½	102½
58 Third Ave aj 5s '60	26¼	25	25
7 Third Ave 4s '60	56⅛	56	56
1 Tidewater A O 3½s '52	99	99	99
1 Un El L&P 3¼s '54	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	99	98¾	98¾
7 U S Rub 5s '47	106⅞	106¾	106¾
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	101	100¾	100¾
4 Util P&L 5½s'47	50	50	50
17 Util P&L 5s '59	49⅜	49½	49½
9 Val El&Pow4s '55A	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 VirginiaRy 3¾s 66	104	103⅞	104
6 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	36½	36½	36½
9 Wabash 1st 5s '39	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
5 Wabash 5s '76B	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5 Walwrth 4s '55	80	79	79
6 WarnerQuinl6s'39	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
9 Warren Bros 6s '41	63½	63½	63½
3 West Md 5½s '77A	106¾	106¾	106¾
38 WestMd 4s '52	104	103¾	103¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 West Un 5s '38	102	102	102
30 Western Un 5s '51	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜
1 Western Un 4½s '50	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Western Un 5s '60	99⅜	99	99
17 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100½	100¼	100¼
5 White SewM 6s '40	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s'35ct	31¼	31¼	31¼
10 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100	100	100
12 Wis Cen 4s '49	24½	24¼	24½
10 WisCen4s S&D '36 ct	17	17	17
17 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101¼	101	101¼

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	100	100	100
33 Argentine 4½s '71	98¼	98	98⅛
4 Argentine 6s '57 A	101 7-32	101 7-21	101 7-32
1 Argentine 6s '58 B	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32
6 Arg 6

Curb on 'Sales' as Menace to Competition?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Competition or Monopoly?

Since the voiding of the NRA, a network of state and federal laws affecting prices has been passed or proposed. Supporters of these measures call them "fair trade practice laws," their opponents call them "price fixing laws." Some seem to mark a trend toward freer competition; others appear to point toward monopoly. This is the fourth of five articles seeking to appraise these measures and provide some light on the question: "Whither economic system?"

The United States, intent upon recapturing the safeguard of constructive competition for its millions of consumers, examines anew the carpet of fair trade laws enacted in 37 states and possibly designed for the whole nation if the President relaxes his opposition to the Miller-Tydings bill.

From the opponents of the laws comes the cry that they are the cloak of monopoly—that they are freezing the price mechanism of the entire distributive field, with the result that adjustments will be excessively difficult to make when national safety depends upon flexibility.

From the supporters of the laws comes the reply that they are instead the allies of competition—that they preserve the competitors from liquidation and destruction by unfair trade practices. They argue that these laws are protecting a major segment of American economy from the centralizing onrush of chains and big distributors. They further claim that the big distributors undercut the independents today in order to overcharge the consumer tomorrow.

These laws allegedly aim to eliminate the "loss leader" or below-cost sales by permitting the manufacturer to fix the minimum price at which all retailers and wholesalers must resell his product.

The paramount question becomes: Have the fair trade enthusiasts, in order to curb "loss leaders," menaced free competition, to which both the Republican and Democratic parties stand committed?

Sponsors of the laws supply several basic arguments against the charge that these laws would impair competition. They are:

1. The laws forbid manufacturers to agree among themselves on price. Thus the manufacturer of the fictitious "no-crumple" shirt may fix the minimum price at which all retailers and wholesalers must resell this particular shirt. Perhaps it is $2. But the manufacturer of "no-rumple" shirts cannot agree with the makers of "no-crumple" to keep both their prices at $2. Senator Tydings of Maryland, sponsor of the Miller-Tydings price maintenance bill, insists that these fair trade or price maintenance laws protect competition by this device of forbidding manufacturers to get together. It is his conviction that there will be intense competition between "no-rumple" and "no-crumple" shirts, even though the manufacturer of each can fix a minimum price for his shirt.

2. These laws would allegedly preserve competition by preserving the competitor. It would be immaterial, according to Nelson B. Glaskell, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, what was done with reference to the economic system if the elimination of competitors were encouraged or permitted up to a point of monopolization of the retail field by the chains and big distributors.

3. The laws permit nothing but the fixing of minimum prices. It is presumed that only those stores which were reasonably efficient could afford to sell at the minimum price. Thus there would be competition among the retailers to see who could keep their prices nearest the minimum.

Opponents' Contentions

The opponents of the laws contend that they are destructive of competion and inducive of inflexible prices for the following alleged reasons:

1. By curbing the big distributors, these laws impair the bargaining power of the only elements in the entire retail field that could stand against the strength of the manufacturer. Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard Business School contended that the small retailers and wholesalers had been too small and weak to challenge the dominance of the manufacturers. These laws, he claims, will enable the manufacturer to dictate terms on his national brands and thus weaken the big distributors who were injecting a new competive element and consumer safeguard into the national economy.

2. Manufacturers, who control only 50 per cent of the cost of an article to the ultimate consumer, could fix the prices in the entire distributive field, where the other 50 per cent of the costs are piled up. It is contended that this retail area, where 50 per cent of the costs are to be found, is an ideal one for the free play of competitive forces among retailers. The advantage of competition is particularly extolled at this point, since the distributive system has fabulous wastes mounting into billions of dollars. Part of this waste might be squeezed out with great benefit to the consumers if stores were permitted to compete for the lowest possible prices through increased efficiencies and savings. It is contended that price fixing by the manufacturer will tend to perpetuate the great wastes in this part of the national economy.

3. The assertion that the laws forbid price fixing among manufacturers is granted, but opponents of the measure insist the laws would, nevertheless, pave the way for collusion among producers. They contend that half of the game in achieving a monopoly is to know what the other fellow's prices are going to be. Steel manufacturers, for instance, come very close on occasions to identical prices. Under these laws, knowledge of competitors' prices is easy to come by, since the price set for one retailer becomes the fixed minimum price throughout the national field.

4. Opponents contend that the tendency will be to set the minimum price at the point that will cover the costs and profits of the majority of stores. This would limit the most efficient store which through intense competition might be able to undersell even the minimum price fixed by the manufacturer.

5. Contentions that chains, if left free to go as they please, would monopolize the retail field are ridiculed by the foes of these measures.

Front Parlor Challenge

Suppose the chains should drive the independent retailers from the field and then should start overcharging the consumer. Professor McNair asserts that thousands of stores would blossom out in the front parlors of homes to challenge this monopoly. D. M. Nelson, vice-president of the Sears, Roebuck Company, contends that high prices will simply mean that the buying public will turn more and more to consumer co-operatives. Thus foes of the price maintenance laws assail the basic argument of the opposition. They insist that any monopoly by the chains would be promptly broken, either by a consumer revolt to co-operatives or by private individuals re-entering the distributive field to undercut the chains.

The retail history of the past nine years also sheds some illumination on the issue of whether chain store competition is driving the independent from the field.

In 1929, independent retailers operated 80 per cent of all retail establishments doing 64 per cent of the entire volume of business. In 1935 they operated 85 per cent of all the stores doing 65 per cent of all the business. In the grocery field where the chains are strongest, the independents have forged ahead and the chains have barely held their own.

Equalizing Strength

The foregoing represent the basic arguments for and against the theory that price maintenance laws menace the system with a new danger to competitve free enterprise. Now, presuming that the fair trade laws, like the Robinson-Patman law, are designed in some measure to equalize the competitive strength of the chains and the independents, how successful are these measure likely to be in this direction?

At the start, it would appear that the big distributors were handicapped since price maintenance virtually nullifies competition among retailers so far as price-maintained articles are concerned. If a manufacturer sets $2 as the minimum price of "no-crumple" shirts, then no big distributor can sell a "no-crumple" shirt for less. All his operating efficiency and expert merchandising technique will not permit him to lower the price on an article with a maintained price. That would seem to deprive the chain and big department store of much of its competitive advantage.

It may not work out that way, however. The newspapers bear daily witness to the fact that the big distributors are bringing new competitive devices into play. R. H. Macy & Co. is typical of the big fellows who are thrusting their private brands into the field against the national brands. Private brands are those products made especially for one distributor. The manufacturer does not own the trade mark, so he cannot fix the price. With these private brands, then, the big fellows are preparing to compete with the national brands.

Difficulty at Outset

At the very outset they confront a difficult task in educating the public to receive these private brands. The housewife knows and trusts the product that carries a label of a great nationally advertised brand. The power of advertisement and propaganda has put these products over on a quality basis. New private brands may be priced lower but the consumers' unfamiliarity with them may prove something of an obstacle. The big distributors have always known this, but today, by means of high-pressure advertising campaigns, they are educating the public to their private brands on an unprecedented scale.

Manufacturers inasmuch as they are fighting back are stressing the quality of their nationally advertised brands. For this reason there is predicted a "price versus quality" war. The big distributors, however, have acted to meet the manufacturers on this ground as well. In the past they have stressed mainly the lower price of the private brand when compared with the national brand upon which the price may be maintained under the law. Now the big fellows are setting up laboratories to analyze and prove the quality of their private brands and are running advertisements comparing the ingredients of these private brands with those of the manufacturers.

The upshot of it all is that the manufacturers are becoming apprehensive. They never have relished the price cutting of their products, but even less would they relish boycott of their output by big distributors.

Possible Effect of Laws

It is possible to formulate an ironic example of the possible effect of these laws, which have been aimed presumably at the big distributors.

Let us take the XYZ chain of department stores. Before the Robinson-Patman law, this chain may have used its great buying power as something of a lever with which to pry price preferences from manufacturers. The Patman law restricted all that. However, the chain is still entitled to lower prices through big quantity purchases when savings in cost justify the discount. It thus retained a considerable buying advantage.

Now comes the fair trade laws, designed to force a maintained price on all nationally advertised goods. While these laws may eliminate the chain's capacity to undercut competitors on these articles, they also give it a larger margin of profits on what it does sell. It can save money on large volume purchases and it has to sell higher. If this chain can still offer special inducements to get people into the store, it may make higher profits than ever. This special inducement may come from the private brands, which, if attractively enough presented and priced low enough, may bring the customers in faster than any "loss leaders" ever did.

It is obvious, however, from the protests uttered by the big fellows that they do not relish the extra effort and extra expense that may be required to scramble into a position of new competitive strength.

The price maintenance movement has, of course, been checked by the President's action in sidetracking the Miller-Tydings bill. This measure would have given federal sanction to the state fair trade maintenance laws and would have made price maintenance a part of the industrial policy of the nation. Mounting prices, the suspicion in some quarters that these laws were incompatible with competition and the growing resistance of the big distributors have encouraged the search for compromise. Specifically it has stimulated the quest for a law that will ban "loss leaders" without affecting the whole price policy of the nation. Sponsors of the laws, however, still believe, with apparent sincerity, that they can present their case so the nation will behold their wisdom.

Judiciary

(Continued from Page 1)

in view of the large number of substitutes proposed.

Modification Hinted

Senator Logan announced he would offer three modifications of the Roosevelt judiciary bill, and declared one of them would be reported favorably to the senate.

"I am sure that the President's bill will be modified in the committee tomorrow and reported favorably," he said. "I am sure there will be 9 of the 18 votes for one of these compromise plans and I believe it will be accepted. A half a loaf is better than nothing."

The trio of compromises follow:

1. That the Supreme Court shall be permanently fixed at nine members, with temporary increases from time to time. When justices fail to retire at 75, after six months, the President may name an additional justice. However, the court could never have more than nine justices under 75 years of age. This is the proposal of Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico.

2. That the court shall be increased by two members instead of six members. This is sponsored by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada.

3. That the court must have a two-thirds vote to invalidate an act of Congress. This is backed by Senator George W. Norris (Prog. Republican) of Nebraska.

Thus the President's program, which has dominated the Washington scene for three and a half months, reaches its first critical test tomorrow.

A good deal of history has been made since Feb. 5, when Mr. Roosevelt first enunciated his plan. Then it was winter and snow lingered in the crotch of the elm trees outside the Roosevelt study; today it is spring, and leaders of Congress in the intervening passage of the seasons have seen a stalemate develop in the congested calendars of Congress. Because of this all-dominant Supreme Court issue, Congress is far behind in its schedule, there is no sign of break-up in the legislative ice jam; winter has changed to spring on the calendar, but there is no thaw on the Supreme Court issue.

Center of Controversy

Meanwhile all other Washington events, including decisions of the high court itself, have been interpreted around this central fight.

The Supreme Court has handed down two remarkable opinions, which fit indivisibly into the general situation.

Having once rejected a state minimum wage law, by a 5-to-4 decision, it has abruptly turned about itself in one of the most complete reversals in constitutional history, and now, by another 5-to-4 decision, the Washington State Minimum Wage Law is the law of the land.

The Supreme Court furthermore (again 5-4) has surprised many lawyers, including none more so than the famous panel summoned by the American Liberty League, and upheld the far-reaching Wagner Act. This was another of the statutes which opponents of the President's court remodeling act had forecast could not be upheld in the existing membership of the court.

Decisions Aid Defense

Each of these decisions has played a profound part in the legislative controversy. If the Supreme Court had followed its earlier path, thrown out the minimum wage law, rejected the Wagner act, it is fair to say that the President's plan would have been passed quickly. Indeed, in the past three months, perhaps the major protagonist in the great constitutional drama in Washington has been the Supreme Court itself, which has not officially spoken in the matter at all. A favorable decision upholding the Social Security Act would further the same trend, by convincing many that the court needs no reorganization to achieve reasonable goals of legislation.

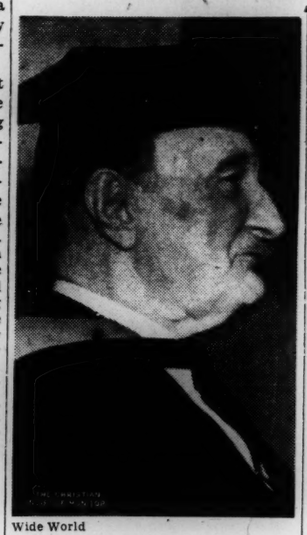
The court played a direct part in the controversy in one instance where a letter from the Chief Justice to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana was read, in the course of 10 weeks' testimony before the Judiciary Committee, declaring an increase in court membership would lower efficiency, and re-emphasizing that the court is abreast of its work. The Chief Justice repeated the latter point before the American Law Institute recently.

Close Division Seen

Mr. Roosevelt's positive stand against compromise dominates the immediate legislative situation. A majority of the Senate Committee favors some form of court reorganization, as near as can be made out. But only a minority favors the President's plan.

Some members would approve increasing the court by two members, who disapprove of increasing it by six. Polls have shown the committee stood about 10 to 8 against the President's specific proposal. But this attitude was adopted while it was assumed that Mr. Roosevelt would modify his position and compromise. Belief in such an ultimate modification still actuates a great many congressmen, making it difficult to catalogue their position exactly.

Roosevelt Medal Awarded To Educator Helping Negro



Wide World

James Hartley Dillard
Promoter of Negro Teaching in States of South and in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 17—The Theodore Roosevelt Medal for 1937 has been awarded to Dr. James Hardy Dillard, southern educator, in recognition of 60 years of "wise and devoted work in behalf of the American Negro and the creation of a better understanding between the white race and the black," it was announced here today.

The award, established by the Roosevelt Memorial Association in 1923, is given annually in fields associated with Theodore Roosevelt's career, which include public and international law, industrial peace, science, American historical literature, out-door life, national defense, international affairs, administration of public office, conservation of natural resources, advancement of social justice, expression of the pioneer virtues, leadership of youth and the development of American character.

Announcement of the award says that Dr. Dillard has done "more than any white man of the past generation in America to bring about a better understanding between the white man and the Negro." Continuing, it says:

"His work has been focused in the establishment of the Jeanes Visiting Teacher Plan and the Southern University Race Commission. As a result of Dr. Dillard's initiative and supervision, some 360 colored teachers are working today in the South under the Jeanes Foundation, visiting the schools of their people, cleaning up yards, conducting classes, improving health conditions, planting gardens, raising money for better school houses, developing local spirit, teaching home economics and in other ways advancing the interests of the communities."

Dr. Dillard organized the commission to foster study of the race question, to transform the white man's attitude toward the Negro and to develop inter-racial co-operation.

"The work has been carried on for a quarter-century," the announcement notes, "and it has been Dr. Dillard who kept the program sane and practical and forward-looking. His encouragement of higher education among the colored youth has been commemorated in the institution in New Orleans given the name of Dillard University."

Dr. Dillard has worked for Negro education in Africa as well as in the United States. In 1914, he was American representative on the East African Commission under the Phelps Stokes Fund, with the result that the visiting teacher plan was introduced to Kenya Colony and other parts of Africa. A school for the training of teachers was opened in Kenya in October, 1925.

The Roosevelt Association characterizes Dr. Dillard's work as marking a new chapter in the history of education in the South, adding that "perhaps even more far reaching has been his effort for racial harmony." The medal will bestowed upon Dr. Dillard at Roosevelt House here on Oct. 27, the seventy-ninth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

The committee on whose recommendation the trustees of the association made the awards is composed of Mrs. Grant La Farge, chairman; F. Trubee Davison, Hermann Hagedorn, David Hinshaw, Alexander Lambert, Mrs. James Russell Parsons, Albert Shaw, William Allen White and Owen Wister.

Farm Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, is so sweeping as to be interpreted by many as a challenge to the court in the midst of the reorganization fight, and calculated to bring over farm support to Mr. Roosevelt's side by the argument that the bill can be upheld only after a remaking of court membership.

The big new program seeks to guarantee farmers and consumers stabilized farm prices; it invokes for the first time the idea of flexible tariff provisions on farm products, with a cut in tariffs if prices become too high at home; it envisions three different classes of payments to farmers; it broadens the goal of previous farm-relief bills from maintaining parity "prices" to maintenance of parity "incomes" for the farmer.

Offices of the Farm Federation and of the Department of Agriculture were reported in substantial agreement on the program with the only point of difference being the cost. The program would attempt to guarantee farmers and consumers stabilized prices through an even-normal granary, and provide a positive control over production through a device whose constitutionality is in question.

May Call Wallace

Mr. O'Neal was the first witness before the committee today, and others were Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agriculture Association, R. E. Short of the Arkansas Rice Growers, J. E. Winslow, North Carolina, on tobacco, and O. O. Wolf of Kansas, on wheat.

Representative Jones (D) of Texas, chairman of the House committee, saw President Roosevelt following the opening hearing. After the hearing, Mr. O'Neal said he would attempt to have Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, appear before the group to explain the bill. This was after several representatives complained over the complexity of the measure, and declared they could not understand it without further study.

The five commodities specifically included in the bill are cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco.

Sponsors of the bill seek to minimize the idea that it continues the old "scarcity philosophy." They say the bill provides no payments for diversion of acreage, and where diversion of acreage occurs it is undertaken without special compensation.

Prices and Import Duties

Whenever the farm price for wheat, corn, tobacco or rice, under the bill, is more than 10 per cent above the "parity price," the import duty on the commodity is automatically reduced by the amount of the difference. The duty is raised similarly, if the farm price sinks.

The cost of the parity payments under the plan, sponsors estimate, would be "less than $400,000,000 and will reach a probable minimum of but $287,000,000."

The new measure will go further than even the invalidated AAA in conferring power upon the Government to regulate and control crops.

The bill contains provisions that:

1. The Secretary of Agriculture may contract with individual producers to curtail their past average plantings up to 20 per cent, and to impose a prohibitive tax of 66 2-3 per cent on marketing by farmers who do not sign contracts, thereby instituting direct, compulsory taxation control.

2. The Secretary of Agriculture may set up his ever-normal-granary plan, with loans made against crops stored in good years and the distribution of the surplus crops in lean years.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

ered the 4 to 3 decision. Justices Sutherland, McReynolds and Butler dissented. Justices Vandevanter and Stone did not participate in the decision.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and 12 other corporations attacked the law which levied taxes ranging from $10 to $550 a store.

Because it had 15,084 establishments throughout the nation and in Canada, the A. and P. company said it was taxed $550 for each of its 106 stores in Louisiana. It added that one of its competitors, H. G. Hill Stores, Inc., which operates 87 stores in New Orleans, has to pay only $30 a store.

End of Era Seen

The A. and P. contended that if the act were upheld "the era of the national chain is over" and "it may perhaps also be said that the era of national corporations and of firms or individuals doing business in more than one state is over." It asserted that sustaining the levy would "open the door to the application of a similar theory to franchise, income and other taxes."

Mr. Justice Roberts asserted that "the policy Louisiana is free to adopt with respect to the business activities of her own citizens she may apply to the citizens of other states who conduct the same business within her borders, and this irrespective of whether the evils requiring regulation arise solely from operations in Louisiana or are in part the result of extra-state transactions."

"It is not a denial of due process," he added, "to adjust such license taxes as are here involved to meet the local evil resulting from business practices and superior economic power even though those advantages and that power are largely due to the fact that the taxpayer does business not only in Louisiana but in other states."

Sutherland Dissents

Mr. Justice Sutherland, in his dissent, said that "the exaction here involved is not a tax upon Louisiana property or business, but is essentially a penalty imposed upon an operator of business wholly beyond the reach of the law of that State."

"We are not able," he added, "to concede that it lies within the province of one state to thus indirectly penalize a method of doing business in another state, which it may be the policy of the latter to permit or, indeed, encourage."

A number of states have levied special taxes against chain stores, but they were wased on the number of units operated within the state. The Supreme Court has upheld such taxes.

Process Tax Ruling Government Victory

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court today upheld provisions of the 1936 Revenue Act restricting government refunds out of the $963,000,000 of processing and floor stock taxes collected under the invalidated Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Chief Justice Hughes, delivering the 8-to-1 opinion, said:

"We conclude that the authorized procedure provides for a full and fair hearing and determination of all matters of fact and that, through judicial review, it provides for the protection of all legal rights of the petitioner including any constitutional right which it may be entitled to invoke with respect to the refund which it seeks.

"The petitioner may thus obtain through this proceeding whatever judgment its case warrants, a judgment which the Government, by virtue of the requirement that the commissioner (of internal revenue) shall make refund accordingly, binds itself to pay."

The decision was on litigation by the Anniston Manufacturing Company of Alabama seeking to recover $269,854 paid as taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Seamen's Strike Settled in Canada

TORONTO, May 15 (CP)—Settlement of a month-old longshoremen's strike at Toronto, Hamilton, and Point Edward was announeed by union officials today.

A statement issued by J. O. Clark, spokesman for the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, said the men won increased wages and improved working conditions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

Residence, 20 Rooms, Scarboro Beach, Maine—47½ Acres, Ocean Frontage, Garage, Garden, Farmhouse Barn, Silo, Registered Jerseys, Woods, Cultivated Farm Lands, Outbuildings Marion Jordan, Scarboro, Me.

SPACIOUS residence, concrete basement garage, hardwood floors, 3 baths; landscaped grounds; situated lake district Northern Indiana; suitable for residence, investment, or business purposes; cost $45,000; will sacrifice half price, easy terms, less for all cash. Write M-4, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

We offer for sale 500 acres with radio-active springs directly facing Memorial Carving on Stone Mountain, Georgia. Write us for Special Report by Industrial Division, Georgia Power Company.
J. H. EWING & SONS, INC.
65 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable front room for one or two; closet with running water. Telephone CIRcle 9267.

N. Y. C.—June 7, to lady, room in delightful three-room apartment; near Columbia; bright, airy, quiet; privileges; transportation; $8; correspondence invited. Write Box B-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., or Cathedral 8-6187

SALESMEN WANTED

EARN big cash commissions daily; sell genuine Trubenized Collar Shirts guaranteed one year; ties, sox, underwear also; generous advance commissions; cash bonuses regularly; expensive sample outfit free; write today. Dept. CS-5, QUAKER SHIRT CORP., Broadway at 31st St., New York.

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave. Dept. CS. New York.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services; $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—For sale, genuine antiques, grandfather's clock, mahogany fireside rocker, rare steel engravings, Adams 4027.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

N. Y. C.—June-Sept., attractive two-room apartment; hotel service, kitchenette, piano; Riverside Drive and 103rd St. Academy 4-2497. Call mornings.

N. Y. C., West 57th St.—Attractive sitting room, bedroom, kitchenette; cool, quiet, homelike; ideal transportation; $85. Phone PL. 3-0997

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apartment 304, Northbrook Courts—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, completely furnished, piano, radio; June 1st to Sept. 15th; reasonable rent.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay—8 large rooms; an opportunity for home and income; references required. Apply 78 Westland Ave. or Ken. 8335.

BOSTON, Back Bay—1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $35; beautiful view; restricted house. Apply 78 Westland Ave. or Ken. 8335.

BOSTON—Spacious, 4-room suite, fine view; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; much reduced rent to Sept.; renewal optional. Laf. 4306 days.

BOATS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Seventy-three foot twin screw motor yacht, condition perfect; can be inspected in our yard. J. M. DENSMORE CO., INC., 94 Densmore St., Atlantic, Mass.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CASCO BAY, MAINE—Chebeague Island cottage for summer; four bedrooms, living room, kitchen, garage, elec.; particulars KEN. 4393.

COTTAGE at Peaks Island, Maine; quiet, restful, views unsurpassed; directly on water, sandy beach; eight rooms, glassed-in porch, four bedrooms and two sleeping porches on second floor; fireplace, bath, electricity; furnished except linen and silver; $250 season; Christian Scientists preferred. DR. ANNA L. HICKS, 437 Cumberland Avenue, Portland, Maine.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378

COUNTRY BOARD

FARM home for vacationists; beautiful location near lake; opportunities for swimming, hiking, horseback riding; modern conveniences; rates per week $12.50 double, $15.00 single. MR. and MRS. J. P. HUTTON, Proprietors, R. F. D. 1, Croton, Vermont.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

SUMMER BOARD for three grown-ups and three normal, active boys; useful activities for boys; high, open country, farm or similar place; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Demonstration in Correct Posture
May 21st, 8:30 P. M.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
206 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FIVE old Rhode Island chairs, Hepplewhite style like Pendleton collection, pair old Hepplewhite chairs, two oval mirrors, Lowestoft. S. C. MILLER, 20 Market Square, Providence, R. I.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BELMONT, MASS.—8-room house, 2 baths; 2-car garage; ½ acre of land with fruit trees and gardens; views; 10 minutes' drive from Harvard Sq. Best residential section. Kirkland 6502.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing, remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES —Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED

GARDENER — Handy man and wife as laundress and dish-washer; country home; permanent. Write Box S-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A GOOD position for an experienced operator in all branches of beauty culture. Box K-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DIGBY, N. S.—House for sale; 8 rooms; on the Annapolis basin. MRS. ROBINSON, 25 Palmer St., Watertown, Mass. MID. 6974.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 124 Harvard St. Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers, Storage. New Padded Vans. 143 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

OFFICE SPACE

N. Y. C.—Quiet, attractive, partitioned office to share; exceptionally high class building; moderate rental; stenographer. 342 Madison Ave., Room 729.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER will share cozy office afternoons. Apply 705, 33 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C. MRS. THOMPSON

PAYING GUESTS

KIMBERLY STONE, HAMPTON, VA.—SPACIOUS, PEACEFUL HOME; $12-$20 WEEKLY; SPORTS AVAILABLE.

REAL ESTATE

N. J.—For sale, attractive home, lake front, three acres, shade trees, baths, electricity, oil heat, fireplaces. REEVES, Browns Mills, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Westland Ave., Suite 9—Large, airy, homelike rooms, elevator, transient or permanent. Telephone Com. 7590.

BOSTON—Pleasant single room; cool and comfortably furnished; opposite The Mother Church Park. COM. 6007.

N. Y. C., Washington Square—Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

TORONTO, ONT.—Furnished room, garage optional. Write or phone REAY C. VAN DER VOORT, WA. 9701, 1712 Metropolitan Bldg.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl. N. W.—Single room, rear bath, southern exposure; $3.00 a week. Adams 4027.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED Bought, Sold, Exchanged
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SADDLE HORSES

EIGHT or more horses and equipment from well-established riding school will be available for the school year beginning Fall 1937, ending June 1938; private school preferred. W. NORMAN CLARKE, 1705 Upshur St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE JUNIOR—Administration Course; wants summer employment, accounting or other work. Mercer, Mill Lane, Bronx, New York. Tel. Fair 4-3652.

SALES EXECUTIVE Young man with comprehensive sales experience desires to connect with concern where ability, honesty, integrity and willingness to serve will be appreciated; available June 1st. M-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

SUMMER BOARD

MUHLENBERG HALL
Woodstock, Va., in the Shenandoah Valley
On direct road to Skyline Drive; delightful restful place for tourist or vacationist; comfortable modern rooms, specializing in southern home cooking. MRS. C. E. WALTON.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD Rent for season—Beautiful estate on a white sandy lake; walking distance to salt water. Good fishing, bathing, row boat, sail boat, canoe, 55 acres of land, magnificent old colonial, 13 rooms, 3 baths, artistically and completely furnished, $1000 season. On same estate—Cape Cod cottage, 7 rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished, $300 season.
L. E. COWAN
568 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Ken 1680

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine—6-room cottage; near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0426-W.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503. Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7969.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MULLIN'S
A Great Store—In a Great City

The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula

SIXTH and MARKET

"Everything for the Home"
A GREATER STERN & CO 7th & MARKET STS
Buy on the Budget Plan

Gifts that last-
- WATCHES
- SILVERWARE
- JEWELRY
- DIAMONDS

Millard F. Davis, Inc.
831 MARKET STREET

Grass Seed
Garden Tools
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market St. Dial 5017

Concord Lumber Co.
Lumber and Building Materials and Sherwin-Williams Paints

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY & HILL CO.
Agent in Wilmington for VOGUE, BUTTERICK, McCALL, PICTORIAL, ADVANCE, SIMPLICITY and HOLLYWOOD PATTERNS
605-09 MARKET STREET

Grand Laundry
DRY CLEANING
Vanderver Ave. and Lamotte St.
DIAL 7208

COAL - Koppers COKE
WOOD - Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
FREE TREAD SHOES
by Wilbur Coon
Ninth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENDERSON
GOWNS *for all occasions*
MODERATELY PRICED
Evenings by Appointment
Tel. ME. 4045 209 The La Salle
CONNECTICUT AVENUE AT L STREET

BOUQUET SHOP
732 17th Street, N. W.
Flowers for All Occasions
Moderate Prices
District 6525

Estab. 1857
Charles S. Zurhorst Co.
UNDERTAKERS
301 E. Capitol Street
Lady Attendant
LI. 0372 LI. 0468

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 15TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

Satisfied Customers Our Aim
I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty
1627 14th Street, N. W. Decatur 4549

MAINE

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower Seeds
E. V. McCrelles Co.
Authorized Agents
158 Turner St. Tel. 1071-J

Ford
Sales and Service
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

BANGOR

BANGOR FURNITURE COMPANY
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

THE ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE *and* CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

SMART NEW SHOES at STANDARD SHOE STORE
48 Main Street
Wilbur Coon, Menihan Arch Aid, Queen Quality and Buster Brown Shoes for Children.
"Maine's Largest Arch Shoe Department"

Buy your Flowers at
BROCKWAY'S
FLOWER SHOP
15 Central Street

LEWISTON

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross *Shoes for Women*
110 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

A DEPENDABLE WATCH
Gives Constant Satisfaction
We sell only watches of proved and guaranteed reliability
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

"Maytime"
Cotton Frocks
In two cotton shops you'll find an unusually fine variety of crisp new cotton dresses for all occasions. In our new downstairs cotton shop, from $1.98 to $3.00. In our sportswear section, from $3.95 to $20.00.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Warmer Days Arrive
Which just emphasizes the importance and convenience of CHIPMAN'S DELICATESSEN. Crisp vegetable salads . . . cool fruit salads . . . delicious cold cuts and innumerable other tasty treats. All easily obtained for quick meals.
Lyman B. Chipman, Inc.
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
Congress Building
144 High Street Portland, Maine

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Choice New Sterling Gifts

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
Complete House Furnishers
CASH or CHARGE
1 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Corner Pleasant Street

Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
FRED COLTON
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST CONCORD, N.H.

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST CONCORD N. H.

E. H. Woodward, O.D.
Optometrist
83 North Spring Street
Phone 2049-R Concord, N. H.

Get to Know
HAR-MAC Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

BANKS FISH MARKET
Fish - Lobsters - Oysters - Clams
Wholesale and Retail
Selected Vegetables
Canned Goods
4 No. Main Street Phone 350

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Light-as-a-Breeze
SUMMER COATS
That give one a well-groomed air!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONCORD (Continued)

The Furniture House
Fine Mahogany and Whitney Maple for all rooms; rugs, mattresses; gifts.
17 School Street Concord, N. H.

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD *Products*
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

DOVER

F. W. NEAL & CO.
Dealers in
Hardware, Paints and Oils
WALL PAPER
Motor Car Supplies, Roofing Materials
Agent for Walter A. Wood's Mowers
494-498 CENTRAL AVENUE

Glidden & Wiggin FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

We Carry the Famous
HUBRITE
INFORMAL FROCKS
Prices from $1.95 to $6.95
Mrs. E. J. Michel
Morrill Building

SPECIAL SALE
Cream Color Ruffle Curtains 36 inches wide with 5-inch ruffle heading at top. Wide Ruffle Tiebacks. Special price, $1.00—worth $1.50.
L. K. ROSS
376 Central Avenue
We Deliver

Royal Baking Powder
Webb's Grocery
158 Washington Street Tel. 73
Groceries, Vegetables, Fruit, Candy, Fancy Cookies, Cakes and Pies

HOOZ'S APPAREL SHOP
370 CENTRAL AVENUE
New Coats
New Suits, New Dresses
Latest Shades and Models
ALL SIZES
Vanity Fair Underwear
Holeproof Hosiery
Hansen Gloves
Lothrops-Farnham Co.
Hanson Corner

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUN DRY
108 MANCHESTER ST. PHONE 3520-W

SHADY NOOK AWNINGS
Ready to Hang
Anyone can put them up in a jiffy. New Head Rod feature. Styles and colors to suit your individual needs.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

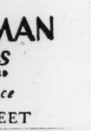
CRAFTSMAN Press
INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

Permanents
Zotos Machineless and Frederics
Have a permanent now and look your best all summer.



The Vogue Beauty Parlor
31 Hanover Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

This is Baby Week
Baby Is King at Leavitt's
Long Live the King
A thousand and one thoughtful Gifts for Mother at
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

Engagement RINGS Wedding
Graduation GIFTS Wedding
"Dependable Jewelers"
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
920 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Cleansing
Dyeing
Pressing
Repairing
Rug Cleansing
Fur Storage
8 Water St. Tel. 170

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1179
283 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Dignified, reliable service at your disposal. No additional charge.
Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1865)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886

Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

ADRIAN DELICATESSEN
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

PAWTUCKET

Pioneer Food Store
HURLEY GREENMAN

R. & R. Chicken, Olives, Pickles, etc., for the Holiday Picnic.
Quality Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery
519 Power Road Tel. Perry 7072

CITIES SERVICE GAS and OILS
New and Used Tires
Batteries Serviced
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 Dexter St. Tel. Perry 6789

FAIRLAWN
FISH AND CHIP SHOP
Your Patronage Will Be Much Appreciated
396 Smithfield Avenue

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG (Continued)

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Look forward to Spring with Millner's Mid-Season's Fashions
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

NEWPORT NEWS

ARE YOU READY FOR SUMMER?
For Smart Things to Wear and For the Home
Come to
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd St.

BARCLAY & SONS
2912 Washington Ave.
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Roger & Gallet products sold here also complete stock of other well-known toilet goods.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868

HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Royal Silver Mfg. Co., Inc.
PLATING BUSINESS
Silver, Nickel, Cromium and Copper Plating
Old Silverware Repaired and Made Like New
COLONIAL and 22nd STREET
Phone 24435

The Norfolk Stationery Company
INCORPORATED
Lithographers, Engravers and Printers
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS AND OFFICE OUTFITTERS
PHONE 44384 113 BROOKE AVENUE

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children

FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

Clover Dairy
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON BUILDING

FURNITURE
Interior Decorations
Reid and Cutshall
209-11 W. CAMPBELL AVE.

STANLEY'S FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts
Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

ATLANTIC SEA FOOD SHOP
Huntington's Headquarters for Choice Fresh Fish and Sea Food "Canned and Preserved"
"Everything deliciously prepared for the table."
Call 9555 804 Sixth Avenue

Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
U. S. Tires and Batteries
General Electric Refrigerators
Washers, Ironers, Radios and Vacuum Cleaners
Phone 5171 6th Ave. at 10th St.

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade
Phone 9858

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

FRED M. FERGUSON
Plumbing and Heating
Air Conditioning
Repair Work
Tel. 22426 1048 Madison Ave.

WHEELING

BAKER'S
1044 Main Street
Distinctive Apparel for Women, Misses and Juniors

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CALGARY (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you *get* for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

DUNCANS
— Ladywear —
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION
You Can Do Better at Duncans

Hudson's Bay Company
We invite all our country friends to make the "Bay" their shopping Headquarters in Edmonton.

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

RADIANT
WOOD and COAL
Sand and Gravel
9549 118 Avenue Ph. 73244
We Cordially Invite You
to avail yourself of Our Complete Fur Service (Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)

ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. WERNER HARDWARE CO. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311
Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA to EEE. SIZE 1 to 13
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG (Continued)

ZORIC
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
new METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Hollywood Shoe Shop
Rendezvous for the smartest of Women's Footwear! 47 new styles to choose from! Modestly priced at $4.65.
Elevator Lobby, Third Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Slimmer Lovelier Figures . . .

"Luralace"
Foundation Garments by Carter
Beautiful garments, made of elastic lace in exquisite designs, yet unbelievably strong and controlling in spite of their fragile appearance.
Girdles, strengthened with fine coutil fronts $5
All-in-ones, a corselette with lovely lace bra top ..... $5 to $7.95
The G. W. Robinson Co.
LTD

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
52 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 daily, 9 A. M. — 5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo E Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

CUMMING
The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7323
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

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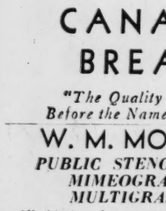

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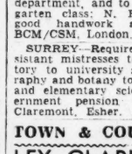

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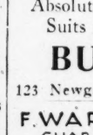

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(Continued)

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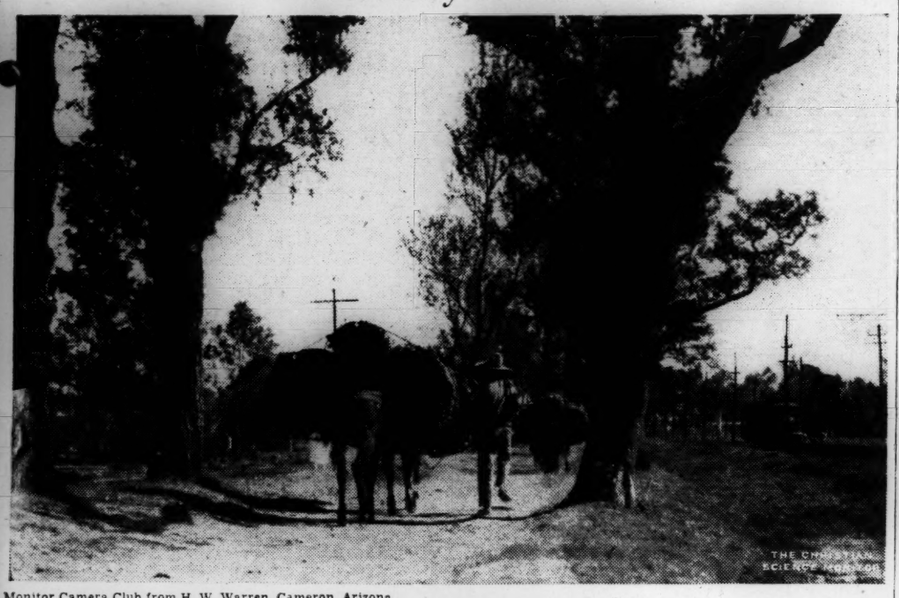
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Donkey at Work—



Monitor Camera Club from H. W. Warren, Cameron, Arizona

Burros Laden With Wood for Mexico City

Quotation for Today

YOU cannot run away from a weakness; you must some time fight it out or perish; and if that be so, why not now, and where you stand?—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mixed Presents

The game is suitable for children or adults. There should be at least four or more persons playing. Before the guests arrive various inexpensive gifts can be purchased and wrapped in different-sized packages—one gift for each person present. All of these are placed on a table, and each guest is told to go up and select the gift he or she would like best, judging from the size and shape of the package. Before the guests have selected their gifts, they are warned NOT to open them until the end of the game.

The hostess then reads (for about three to five minutes) from an article, story or advertisement in a paper or magazine and every time she comes to the word "and" each guest must then exchange his gift with the person sitting on the right and so on around the room, until the hostess has finished reading. Then the gifts are opened. As no person is likely to have in his possession the article he first selected, it is lots of fun. Many small, attractive, and inexpensive gifts can be purchased at the dime store to be used as gifts—such as candy, thread, pins, clothespins, dishes, etc.

R. R. S., Denver, Colorado.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Samuel's 'Little Coat'

The familiar rendering of the Authorized Version informs us that when Elkhanah and Hannah made their annual visits to Shiloh to offer sacrifice and to see their young son Samuel, whom they had left there under the tutelage of Eli the aged priest (that he might be trained for God's service), Hannah made a practice of bringing her son "a little coat" (I Sam. 2:19).

Trivial as this statement may appear at first sight, it is interesting to find that the phrase rendered "a little coat" means more literally "a little robe"—a miniature of the robe of office worn in those days by persons holding religious or civil office. Thus it would seem that even in childhood, Samuel was preparing for the great position which he was later to hold—a supposition which is borne out by the fact that even as "a child" he was "girded with a linen ephod"—a vestment characteristic of the priests (verse 18).

The Woods

In the country it is as if every tree said to me "Holy! Holy!" Who can ever express the ecstasy of the woods? If all else fails, there remains the country, even in winter. —Beethoven.

—And at Play

Monitor Camera Club from Kate Neumayer, Vienna, Austria

Sicilian Donkey and Cart in Gay Attire

Nature Notes

Come With Me To Mexico

14

Huajuco Canyon

You will find the more breathtakingly scenic stretches farther south on the Pan American Highway; but the first 40 miles out of Monterrey will always come back to you when you need a memory of peace and grandeur. Gone are the rocky and infertile wastes which dogged you most of the way to Monterrey; and as you motor down through Huajuco (Wah-hoo'-ko) Canyon, a picturesque narrow valley, your eyes will rest on the green enamel of burgeoning acres, which slope gently and, like verdant waves, caress the feet of towering mountain ranges.

And with each mile, too, you will be pulling farther away from modernity. You will be retreating gradually from today to tens of thousands of yesterdays ago. Your modern road will be perhaps your only reminder of progress; and by way of contrast, have a look at that miserable and twisty little trail off to the side!

In the effort to keep Mexico's limited supply of paved roads in good shape—Mexico has barely over 1000 miles (Connecticut has 1018)—a decree has gone forth that vehicles with metal tires must not use the surfaced highways. So that will explain those ramshackle little wagons painfully inching along below you in the rough.

And that will also explain why the chassis of so many a prewar Ford has entered the promised land of continuing service; for you will encounter on your slick black road all sorts of hybrid conveyances. Here is one using only a front axle and the two original rubber-tired wheels, and desultorily swaying down the road like a slow-movie version of a shimmy. Another cart, this one founded on a rear axle, will preserve a somewhat lower keel. Now and then, in families of obviously greater means, you will see a regulation, but decaying, four-wheeled outfit, framework and all.

Almost all such revamped vehicles have one-burro power; and the speed might be rated as the first perceptible change from backing up.

But as you drive serenely along—delightfully relaxed—drinking in the beauty of the mountains, the charm of the valley, and the fragrance of the orange groves you are beginning to enter, you will soon realize that you must be among a superior people. They have not been content to let lavish nature do it all; for no matter how squalid the hut, it will be surrounded with flowers—flowers at the door, pots of flowers at every window, and thick vines tossing rosy cloaks over the roof. Some of us have much to learn from our Mexican brethren.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Experience

Each petty hand
Can steer a ship becalm'd; but he that will
Govern and carry her to her ends must know
His tides, his currents, how to shift his sails;
What she will bear in foul, what in fair weathers;
Where her springs are, her leaks, and how to stop them;
What strands, what shelves, what rocks do threaten her.

Ben Jonson.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram is a short description of an event which took place recently:

Z YXWV UZT SQRŮWPO. XW NMP MLTMPO TXKPWSP RJ *UPTNIXWTNPQ *ZHHPG, *VPRQVP NMP TXFNM QP-SPXEPO NMP SQRUW. ZW ZWSXPWN SPQPIRWXZK UZT SZQQXPO RLN UXNM XIDQPT-TXEP IZVWXJXSPWSP.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the once prominent Russian leader now in exile for allegedly plotting the overthrow of the present regime —— add the number of letters in the name of the country which has given him asylum ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of the President of that country ——; multiply by the number of letters in the last name of the present dictator of Soviet Russia ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of Russia's capital city ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the six letters below. Use all six letters in each word:

A D E S T T

How Many Times?

If a clock strikes only the hours, how many times does it strike in a day?

Fun With Synonyms

Today's list of words and their synonyms was shared by a Clearwater, Fla., reader who adds that from this list we see that "three R's" are no longer enough. We now need 10. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Rain	Narrator	
2	Rasher	Malice	
3	Ratchet	Precipitation	1
4	Ramose	Obscure	
5	Rancor	Entertainment	
6	Raconteur	Pawl	
7	Recession	Slice	
8	Reception	Explore	
9	Recondite	Branched	
10	Reconnoiter	Withdrawal	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Recommendation

Horace Greeley once wrote an editorial advocating the running of an early milk train from Westchester to New York City. When the article appeared in print "milk" was set up as "swill."

There was great consternation on the part of the farmers who came in a body to see Mr. Greeley. Their wrath was mildness itself compared with his. Asking for the guilty compositor, he wrote a letter to the foreman of the composing room ordering his immediate discharge. The letter, of course, was written in the illegible Greeley style.

The compositor asked to have the letter for a keepsake. It was written on paper with the Tribune heading, and the only part of it which could be read was the signature, "Horace Greeley." The compositor went across the street and applied for a job in the Times office, and produced Horace Greeley's letter, presenting it as a recommendation. It was accepted; and the man was given work, for nobody unacquainted with Greeley's writing could read it.

What They Say

Supreme Court

"For nearly a century and a half this Supreme Court well has served your interest. It has stood between you and political tyranny threatening from whatever quarter. The passion of faction cannot disturb the calm of its deliberations."—Colonel Henry Breckinridge.

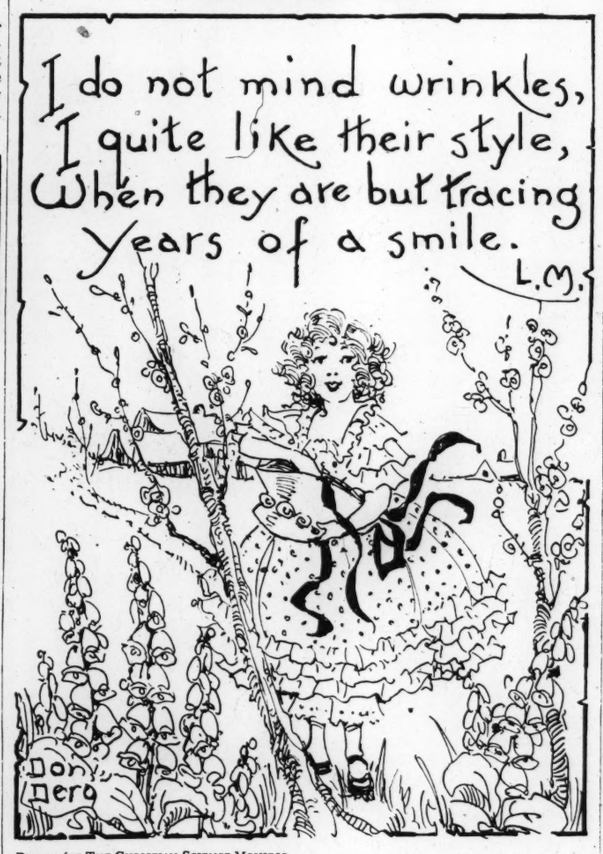
Reaction

"To restrict production and to raise prices as a general policy is not liberalism but reaction, not statesmanship, but surrender, not creative advance but cowardly retreat."—Glenn Frank.

Books

"Truly each new book is as a ship that bears us away from the fixity of our limitations into the movement and splendor of life's infinite ocean." —Helen Keller.

Sunbonnet Sue



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

No Time to Lose

Jones was a bootmaker. By hard saving he had managed to send his son Billy to a good school.

One afternoon Billy came into the shop.

"Father," he demanded. "I want a dollar to go to the theater."

"What!" cried Jones. "Do you realize that I've got to sole and heel about three pairs of shoes to make one dollar profit?"

Billy seated himself in a chair.

"All right, father," he said, "go ahead, but make it snappy."—Unidentified clipping.

Hm-m!

Mother was reproving her small son. "You really must be more contented," she said. "You are always wishing for something you haven't got."

"Well, Mummie," pleaded young hopeful, "what else can I wish for?"

Twice Plastered

"You say this house is double plastered?"

"Sure. Once by the plasterers. Once by the mortgage company."—Southern Lumber Journal.

We've Thought So!

"I earn my living selling chestnuts on street corners."

"Goodness, do radio comedians buy their gags on street corners?"

—Answers

Could I have the name of your hairdresser, my lord?

Safe

Which reminds me of the story they used to tell of a shiftless character in Gallopilis who piled into bed one night, shoes, clothes, and all. After a while his wife shook him: "Get up, you've got your shoes on."

To which he mumbled, "Thats all right, they ain't my good ones."—O. O. McIntyre, in New York American.

In Season

"Interest is being taken in the 1s. ordinary shares of Salts (Saltaire), Ltd., spinners and manufacturers. The company has announced an important fusion with Pepper, Lee & Co."—Financial Paper.

We offer our respectful condiments.—Punch.

Strange Game

"I'm not playing the golf I played a year ago, caddy."

"Nor what anybody else played, guv'nor!"—London Evening News.

Search

"Do you mind if I borrow your new necktie?"

"No, but why do you ask?"

"Oh, I can't find it."—New Outlook.

Now It Can Be Told

First Partner: "Yes, but what do we do in the case of bankruptcy?"

Second Partner: "That's simple. The profits are divided equally."

Straight Through

"I wish you wouldn't keep whistling that tune over and over again."

"But I've got to. There are twenty verses."—Tit-Bits.

Brevities

Humorist: According to a doctor, no one over the age of four needs any sleep in the daytime. The trouble is that most of those under that age seem to think that no one needs any sleep at night.

St. Louis Star-Times: If you don't believe the power of an organized minority can constitute a menace, you've never seen six wasps break up a Sunday school picnic.

Des Moines Register: The dove of peace must, by now, be a tough bird indeed. We expect La Paloma to come out of the Spanish shambles with spurs.

Out of the Bag: And a better outlook is often secured by a critical in-look.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

'A Shopping Go-Between

Some professional women are too busy to go to a ready-to-wear shop to find what is the latest style and what the most becoming garment. This "shopping around" is exhausting and takes hours of time.

One clever woman in a big city has solved this problem by going into all the stores in much the capacity of a professional buyer, looking over all the stocks, then giving a personal telephone call to different friends who are too busy to shop for themselves. She describes different garments or hats, and if the friend is interested, she has the articles sent on approval. If a sale is made, the "shopping go-between" gets the commission.

This clever little woman never calls up a busy professional friend unless she is practically sure that the garment or hat she mentions will be becoming and is needed. Thus she never makes a nuisance of herself.—M. Q. L., Baton Rouge, La.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Appeal for Beauty

(New York Herald Tribune)

New York

An experiment undertaken by the park department to touch the sensitivities of persons who might disturb the serenity of public recreation grounds has been discovered in Fort Tryon Park, which runs from Broadway to Riverside Drive, between 192d and Dyckman Streets, in Washington Heights. The experiment was in the form of a tastefully designed signpost which bore the following legend:

Let no one say,
And say it to your shame,
That all was beauty here,
Until you came.

The sign, done in mahogany with gold lettering, was found on the west side of the walk leading from the south entrance of the park to the Hudson River overlook. It stood amid a fine collection of flowering herbaceous plants in the rock garden. Inquiry concerning the origin of this courteous reminder of civic duty disclosed that park department officials were rather shy about their experiment, which was in such direct contrast to such blunt signs as "Keep off the grass."

It was learned, however, that the department had received a letter from some civic-conscious person who signed himself "Clean & Neat," and who told of having seen such a sign in Malvern, England. The writer wondered whether such tactics would be good here. Officials thought they would take a fling at it, and erected the sign in Fort Tryon Park.

They said the subtlety of the inscription apparently was having a good effect, as none who read it had torn up the plants or littered the garden. If highly successful, it was said this type of sign might be adopted in other city parks.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Majority Vote

Question: A bylaw reads: "The remaining three members of the board of directors shall be elected by each voting member writing the names of three persons upon one ballot and depositing it with the tellers. The three eligible candidates who shall receive the largest majority of all the ballots cast, a quorum voting, shall be declared elected. All other officers of this church shall be elected by the majority vote of those voting, a quorum voting."

Nineteen are voting (more than a quorum). The three receiving the largest majority of ballots cast, received as follows: 12 votes, 10 votes, and eight votes; and were declared elected. Other officers had to receive at least 10 votes to be elected. Was this interpretation correct?

Answer: The candidate receiving eight votes was not elected to the board. The bylaw stipulates a "majority vote." A majority of 19 is 10. The bylaw means the three who received the largest number of votes of those who had a majority are elected; or, to put it another way, the three who received the largest number of votes and who also had a majority vote.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A king was crowned. In the hushed silence of Westminster Abbey, George the sixth received the crown. An ancient ceremonial was carried out with impressive magnificence.

Factual Figuring: 7 (Trotzky) plus 6 (Mexico) minus 8 (Cardenas) times 6 (Stalin) divided by 6 (Moscow) equals 5.

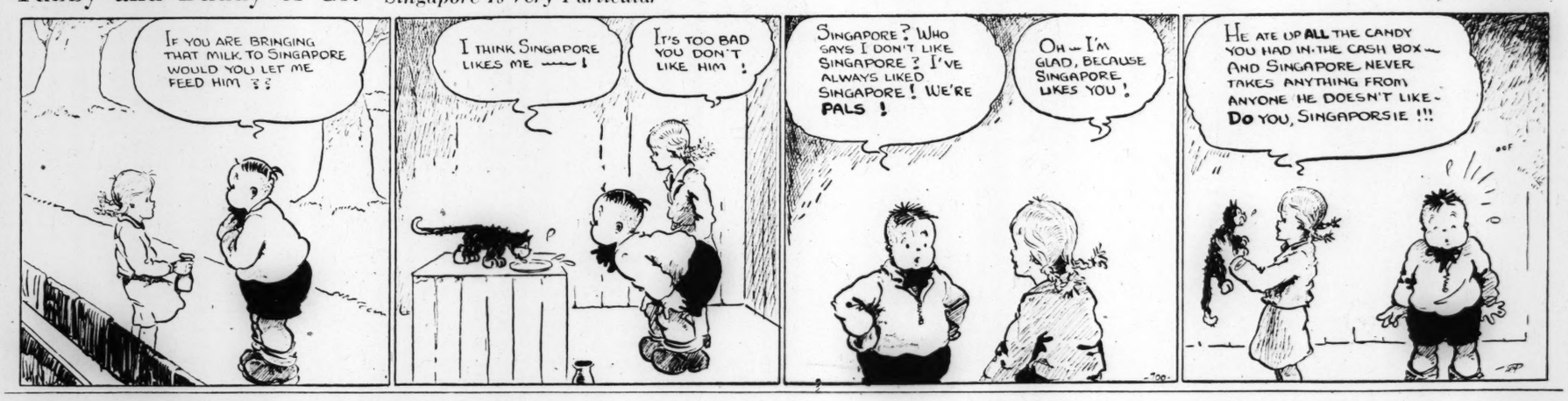
Letter Juggling: Stated, Tasted.

How Many Times?: 156

Fun With Synonyms: Rain—Precipitation; Rasher—Slice; Ratchet—Pawl; Ramose—Branched; Rancor—Malice; Raconteur—Narrator; Recession—Withdrawal; Reception—Entertainment; Recondite—Obscure; Reconnoiter—Explore.

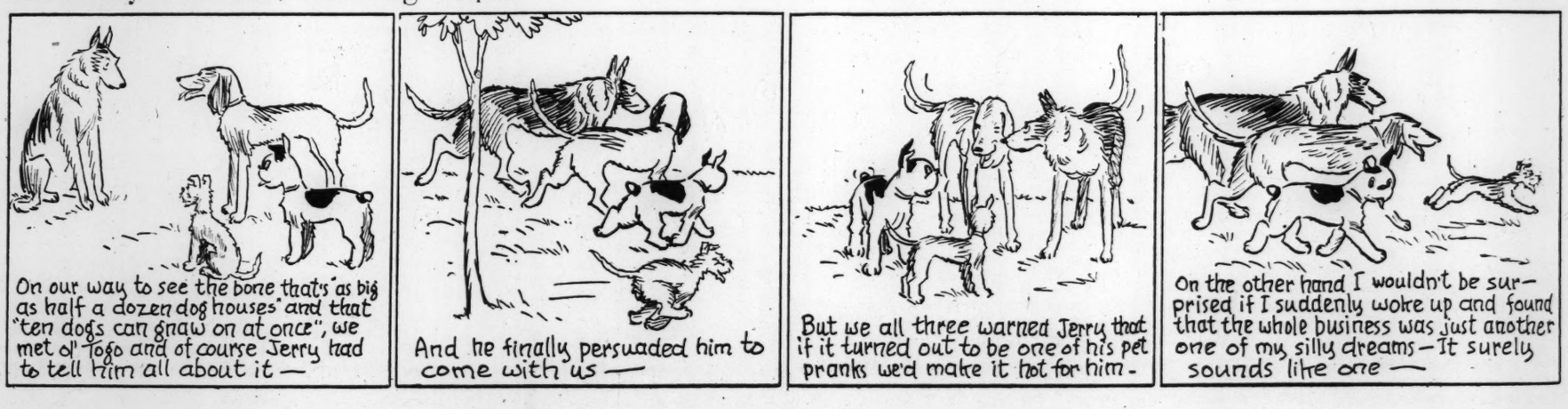
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Singapore Is Very Particular*

By LE PELLEY


IF YOU ARE BRINGING THAT MILK TO SINGAPORE WOULD YOU LET ME FEED HIM ??
I THINK SINGAPORE LIKES ME ——!
IT'S TOO BAD YOU DON'T LIKE HIM!
SINGAPORE? WHO SAYS I DON'T LIKE SINGAPORE? I'VE ALWAYS LIKED SINGAPORE! WE'RE PALS!
OH — I'M GLAD, BECAUSE SINGAPORE LIKES YOU!
HE ATE UP ALL THE CANDY YOU HAD IN THE CASH BOX — AND SINGAPORE NEVER TAKES ANYTHING FROM ANYONE HE DOESN'T LIKE — DO YOU, SINGAPORSIE !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Skeptics*

By CARMACK


On our way to see the bone that's as big as half a dozen dog houses and that "ten dogs can gnaw on at once", we met ol' Togo and of course Jerry had to tell him all about it —
And he finally persuaded him to come with us —
But we all three warned Jerry that if it turned out to be one of his pet pranks we'd make it hot for him.
On the other hand I wouldn't be surprised if I suddenly woke up and found that the whole business was just another one of my silly dreams — It surely sounds like one —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

More Relief for Less Money

ALTHOUGH the House Appropriation Committee has reversed the recommendation of its subcommittee for a cut in relief appropriations, there are indications of a real contest on this issue in the House proper or the Senate.

Mr. Roosevelt, back in Washington after his holiday, has renewed his demand for $1,500,000,000. But this newspaper believes it is possible so to reorganize the administration of relief in the United States that less than $1,500,000,000 will buy more effective and more adequate assistance to the needy than would that amount under a continuation of WPA methods.

This is what we are interested in more than in the possible saving—important enough in itself—of $250,000,000 or $500,000,000.

This newspaper nine months ago outlined recommendations which it believed would make relief more efficient.

We now believe with the confirmation of added experience and observation that the proposed relief appropriation can be somewhat reduced, and that, even more essential, a new structure of relief administration should be erected in place of the Works Progress Administration.

The value and accomplishments of WPA under Administrator Harry Hopkins have been repeatedly acknowledged in these columns, but it was at best an improvised program, a stop-gap arrangement, which has served its purpose and its time. The blue prints of a more soundly based and permanently useful system are now available if Congress and the Administration will adopt them.

In advocating more decentralized relief the Monitor derives its views not from the National Economy League nor from the statement of Republican relief policy by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Representative Robert L. Bacon, though all major sources of information have been considered. The Monitor serves no partisan or political purpose. Its recommendations on administrative methods are most closely parallel to, and draw most largely from, the program advanced by the American Association of Social Workers—an organization which certainly cannot be counted inimical to the welfare of the unemployed and destitute.

The social workers' association urges "an employment program designed to offer work to as many as possible of those who are unemployed and able to work." Projects would be chosen on a basis of usefulness, the number employed would be "conditioned upon the number of genuine jobs available rather than upon pressure to put a maximum number to work at a given time," and "eligibility for jobs would be based on the skill of the worker and not on his need."

Then where need exists that cannot be taken care of by this work program the association urges an underlying, all-inclusive public assistance or direct cash relief system to be administered by the states and municipalities under certain minimum standards to be prescribed by the Federal Government as conditions of money grants which it would make in aid. The association probably considers that all of the $1,500,000,000 would be necessary even under its plan.

These two elements—(a) work for as many as could be employed on a basis of competence on projects selected for value, and (b) dependable cash assistance to others on a locally determined basis of need—are parts of the policy offered by the Monitor last August. To them we would now add a third or intervening element to consist of widespread and solidly organized occupational training or retraining courses to help the unemployed maintain their skills or develop new ones.

We are well aware that difficulties exist in determining a satisfactory basis for allotments of relief grants to the various states. But we do not believe that these are insuperable.

We know state and local administration of relief has not been angelic or distinguished for businesslike efficiency. We are aware that the worst abuses and failures have been in local units. But we are at the same time convinced that any nation-wide system can never be stronger than its local branches. Only by developing or restoring a measure of local responsibility and initiative, stimulated by national supervision and comparison of standards, will a sound and adequate system of public assistance be constructed.

Walter West, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, has said of the WPA type of work relief that it "is neither good work nor good relief." This hybrid type of synthetic employment seemed the best that could be done for a time to meet a need. Even now it will have to be tapered off carefully. But at best it has left thousands in desperate straits who fell between the federal and the local programs and found neither work on one nor relief on the other. We urgently advise in its place a system to provide work that is work and relief that is relief.

Viscount Snowden

RARELY has Britain's essential democracy—somewhat overlaid by the Coronation's monarchical pageantry—been better illustrated than in the life of Philip Snowden, the Yorkshire weaver's son who became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Viscount of Ickornshaw.

His stormy history is also a commentary on changes which transformed the political face of England in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The frosty, incorruptible Laborite who started his struggle as a crippled schoolteacher and went on to the House of Lords, was no more changed than his country.

He shared the early heroic effort that went into the organization of the Labor Party, went to Parliament in 1906, suffered as an outcast for opposing the World War, won back to political life with a seat in the House of Commons in 1923, went into power with the Labor Government of 1924, and again in 1929, became an uncomfortable and ungracious popular hero by winning a diplomatic victory over reparations, saw reparations themselves soon wiped out by the depression, helped form the National Government of 1931 but next year left it when it abandoned free trade, and finished his career honored and respected but without party or power.

All through it is a story of contrasts: The weaver's cot and the House of Lords, the Socialist orator and the sound Chancellor of the Exchequer, the frail body and the craglike character, the pacifist outcast and the public hero.

Probably the keynote to Philip Snowden's life was integrity. It was that which gave him power which even a will of iron could not bestow. Men might differ with him, they might writhe under his stinging words, but they knew he was honest and unselfish and they respected and loved him for that integrity. He broke with his party, with his friend Ramsay MacDonald, even with his country in wartime; but never with his conscience.

Four-in-Hand

THERE are signs that this summer is to see a revival of coaching in England. The Coaching Club is to increase the number of its meets, and there is to be at least one regular service of road coaches. Good Pickwickians, and devotees of De Quincey have always suspected that the true romance of the "rolling English road" is known only to him who travels it in all the jingling, swaying, rainbow glory of a coach and four.

"What stir!" cries De Quincey, "what sea-like ferment!—what a thundering of wheels!—what a trampling of hoofs!—what a sounding of trumpets!" Who would sacrifice this Royal Progress for the suave purring of machinery, and the blind rush of the speed-king's minions!

It is a fascinating picture, and those who choose a bright morning, and travel for the joy they have in it, will find no better manner of using the king's highway. The hiker is driven to the hills; the cyclist must toil and spin the miles away, and even Daisy Bell on her tandem is a lady whose leisure is all too scanty for aesthetic distractions by the way. The motorist, though he consent to "idle" along, lacks yet the proud eminence of the "outside," who, aloft upon the poop of his galleon, borne slowly, yet with the illusion of speed, among the tides of traffic, is

> . . . placed on high above the storm's career,

and can, indeed, survey the world with something of the calm, leisurely, far-ranging vision of Goldsmith's traveler.

Yes, that is the way to travel, unless it is raining, or one happens to be in a hurry, or to prefer more comfort, or—well, that is one good way to travel.

Blue Monday—Bright Blue

IT MAY be an American habit to try to jam too much joy into one day's pleasure. For instance, motoring "back home to see the folks" on a holiday. If it is to be done, the family often must rise at 3 a. m., drive like mad for seven or eight hours to get there, cram their holiday-making into half a day, then spend another trying period in the dark on the road, and arrive home so late that neither the children in school nor paterfamilias at his job have a very happy day-after.

Legal holidays—which have become increasingly numerous because of group pressure on state legislatures, to the discomfiture of industry and educational systems—might be much less a nuisance and much more an enjoyment if federal and state lawmakers took the advice of Henry Morton Robinson and ordained their public observance on the Monday following the anniversary.

Mr. Robinson, backed by a baker's dozen of leading thinkers, proposes this in the current Reader's Digest. The calendar, he points out, is man-made. Only sentimental reasons exist for arbitrarily celebrating national holidays on particular dates. Wise educational executives, where not forced by law to close school doors on holidays, now cause them to be observed appropriately in classrooms, thus interrupting curricular programs only momentarily.

Proponents and promoters of the new leisure no doubt will recognize the Monday-holiday proposal as offering the people a better opportunity to enjoy leisure.

Richmond, 1861-1865

Book News of the Day

FROM the days of Mary Johnston and Winston Churchill, a vast number of novelists have found themselves unable to resist the pull of the Civil War. Studying the events of those turbulent years, authors find that the spadework of a thousand books has already been done with a prodigal hand; here are a host of colorful characters, ready-made plots, vivid backgrounds—happy hunting ground indeed for any author.

Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of these scores of novelists, the Civil War has long since emerged from the textbooks; but also, due to these same efforts, a bewildering and often incredible picture has resulted. The partisanship which was so rampant in the war has often infected the authors, and their narrations have assumed a one-sided nature which, in its bitterness and narrowness, scarcely fulfills the purpose of true literature. The reader of any book about any war must take care not to be imbued with the jingoism which so often warps the view of the narrators as it did that of the participants themselves. One side of the shield is not enough to flash, else the reader may think the battle is still going on.

* * *

The latest book on the Civil War, BUGLES BLOW NO MORE, by Clifford Dowdey (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50), is frankly, even blatantly, Confederate in its outlook. The four years of war are portrayed as they appeared to the people of Richmond, who existed during the period on the edge of a volcano. From Secession Night to Appomattox, the sound and fury of war swelled continuously round Richmond as round no other one city in the Confederacy. The capital of the South, it became inevitably the storm center of countless battles. Dr. Dowdey tells with grim realism the story of the four years which marked the transformation of Richmond from a proud, gay, wealthy city to a blackened, smoking ruin.

Richmond, itself, is the chief protagonist. The men and women peopling the pages of the narrative are not so much individuals as a mass pictured against the backdrop of the Confederate capital. Aristocrats and commoners come together in their mutual cause: the defense of their city, their country and their ideals. Class distinctions are almost wiped out; the chief standard is loyalty.

* * *

Fear of attack is counter-balanced by a perfervid faith in Lee's "Peerless Army," and for years this faith alone serves to sustain the people of Richmond in the face of the almost unbearable existence which they undergo.

Mr. Dowdey's picture of their increasing poverty of their courage and resurgent faith at every setback, of their willful blindness to the inexorable approach of ultimate defeat, is an impassioned eulogy of a city. His staccato prose lends itself well to a narrative concerned chiefly with episodic action and massed groups. Backed by a profusion of historical detail, his picture is a vivid panorama of one of the most tumultuous, but one of the most depressing, chapters of the Civil War.

M. W. S.

Strolling Through Pan's Playground

Drawn by L. Walker for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The "Hump" in Kensington Gardens

IF BATTLES are won on the playing fields of Eton, then contests no less important in the eyes of the participants are decided on the Hump in Kensington Gardens. The Hump is the incline on the Broad Walk where races are run, not the organized marathons which start at the sound of a gun, but the product of spontaneous challenges which spring from a chorus of childish laughter.

The Broad Walk is a children's paradise. Once a fashionable promenade it is now a cheerful resort for little tots with pail and spade, boys with cricket bats and girls with hoops. The change came overnight when Peter Pan burst upon a staid old world, staked his claim on the gardens, and turned the walk over to his army of children, forever and forever. Hence although grown-ups may stroll on the Broad Walk, it is the youngsters who are in their element.

* * *

But the Broad Walk is only a strip of the 275 acres of which Kensington Gardens are comprised. Nor does it have a monopoly of the fun. On one side is the Round Pond, famous in children's stories, where men poke rods at miniature yachts and lads set toy boats adrift for excursions in "uncharted seas." On the other is a building with no architectural pretensions, Kensington Palace, where Queen Victoria was born. Of this building Leigh Hunt said: "Windsor Palace is a place to receive monarchs in, Buckingham Palace to see fashions in, and Kensington Palace a place to take tea in."

Sprinkled on the grass near the pond are knots of spectators with eyes turned toward the sky watching the kites of men and boys dancing in the wind. Someone has said there is nothing with such a keen sense of fun as a kite. And research workers in future may find this aspect of the kite, as much as the discovery of electricity, accounting for Benjamin Franklin's experiments. Certainly Mr. Dick, in "David Copperfield" has difficulty in convincing his readers that he enjoyed flying a kite because it was a means of disseminating knowledge about King Charles's head.

The kite fliers of Kensington Gardens are an institution in themselves, and there is no more exhilarating experience than to listen to their commentaries on the triumphs and antics of their kites as they watch them soaring in the sky, tumbling like a puppy and tugging at the leash, or cavorting in the air like giant butterflies.

* * *

Quite near the Serpentine stands the statue of Peter Pan. No statue is better known to children. So often have the noses of the mice and rabbits and fairies which cluster around its base been caressed by the fingers of tiny admirers, that they show a bright polished surface against the dark background of the remainder, while Peter remains aloft, his horn raised in a seeming endeavor to echo the sounds of the military band which nightly, in the summer, entertains crowds in Hyde Park.

With Hyde Park, and St. James's Park and Green Park, Kensington Gardens make a continuous series of parks which stretch for a distance of 2½ miles, but many Londoners give the pride of place to Kensington Gardens for their beautiful flower beds, their stately elms, their grassy swards, their bird sanctuary, which, apart from literary and historic associations make them one of the most attractive of the open spaces in London. And for this the present generation can thank royalty of earlier years.

W. W. C.

Arcaded Streets for Traffic Relief

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The news items and special articles on city motor traffic problems, which have been appearing with increasing frequency in The Christian Science Monitor, have greatly interested the writer. Of particular note is the ever-growing evidence that the automobile, while being accepted as having a definite place in our everyday living, whether business or social, has created certain difficulties, such as traffic congestion and street parking, with their consequent fire hazards, and these must of necessity be remedied in some practical manner and quickly.

Several years ago the writer made some studies of the possible use of the basements and sub-basements of existing buildings as garages for the tenants. A tenant could then drive directly to business and park his car conveniently in his own building where it would be available to him at any time. This is a practical possibility. A review of the plans of many large buildings erected a decade or so ago shows they have existing basements and sub-basements formerly used to house the heating and power plants. The purchase of heat and power from some central plant outside the building has left this space free. The alterations necessary to make this space available for cars would be relatively inexpensive. The added convenience to the tenants would make the building more desirable. This would result in higher rentals and fewer tenant changes, thus making the property a better investment.

Much of the traffic congestion, particularly in our older cities, is due to the narrow streets. Yet to go into the areas of narrow streets today and make property takings in the generally accepted manner, and on a scale sufficient to free the traffic by stripping the fronts from the buildings to a depth necessary to provide the needed additional traffic lanes, would involve the municipality in tremendous expenses for takings and damages. Many large cities have attempted to solve this problem in the manner just outlined; some streets have been widened, and so-called trunk-line highways have been cut through existing private properties. Some relief of traffic resulted but at a cost almost prohibitive.

Some years ago, while traveling in Europe studying architecture, the writer visited Bologna, Italy. One very interesting feature which seemed peculiar to this old-world university city was the relation of the street fronts of the buildings to the streets themselves. The façades rose directly from the curbs, so that the width of the street from curb to curb was the same as the distance across the street from face to face of its buildings. Many may ask, "Did the pedestrians have to walk in the streets?" Not at all, for the first story of each structure was arcaded in from the face a distance required for the width of the sidewalk.

Arcading for the relocated sidewalks would mean alterations to the first floor only of each structure. There would be a corresponding saving in damage costs to the property owner. This could be done in a manner which would improve the appearance of the street, as well as the individual buildings facing it.

Municipalities could do much in relieving traffic congestion by adopting these, or similar plans. It is to be expected that such proposals will raise new questions of property rights, but in the face of the necessity for almost immediate traffic relief, these matters could be adjusted to be in harmony with the need of the times.

GILES M. SMITH

Boston, Mass.

The Animals in the Zoo

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent number of a current magazine contains an article titled "Zoos—More Humane Than You Think," in which the author tells of an excited animal lover who told the director that a polar bear had evidently gone mad. The animal was pacing up and down endlessly within a space of five or six feet, too listless to even raise its feet, which it kept sliding along. The director was reassuring. It was only that the bear thought he was on an ice floe and was being careful not to go near the edge! Brown bears, for example, stand for hours lifting one paw and then another. They are padding down imaginary snow. Elephants like to be chained, according to Mr. Chamberlain, otherwise they would trumpet all night in fear!

Mr. Chamberlain marshals an impressive array of reasons why animals are happier in the zoo than out. He points with pride to the many fine and sanitary features of modern zoos. The air in the lion house in Chicago is changed every four minutes. However, he admits it still comes through bars.

It is Mr. Chamberlain's contention that animals in zoos are too valuable to neglect, and so receive excellent care. We may rejoice at the care, while we regret the reason offered for giving it.

Modern zoos, it would seem, are marvelous places. Man makes every effort to make the inmates comfortable. Indeed, these erstwhile denizens of the wild have everything—except freedom. One keeps remembering the poem by Humbert Wolfe which begins:

> I think I don't enjoy the zoo
> As much as other people do.

Boston, Mass. R. J.

The Wide Horizon

Toward Which Objectives?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

AGAIN Americans are privileged to have ringside seats at history-making. From the moment President Roosevelt returned to Washington this week end and ordered his congressional lieutenants to thrust ahead with the court plan and a formidable program of other legislation, it was clear that we are all watching an epic struggle.

Of course, there may be a lot of bluff (some call it strategy) in these maneuvers. Not for weeks and months can we tell with certainty where we are going and how much of the battle is mock. All the same, we are rather in the position of the farmer whose barns lay in the middle of the Gettysburg battlefield. We cannot watch the Washington battle between President and Congress and Supreme Court with complete detachment.

Basically, of course, the struggle entirely concerns President Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the court. It does not turn primarily on his broad program, as outlined at Madison Square Garden in the last days of the 1936 campaign and recently recalled by him to the press and to congressional leaders. The main, and noble, objectives of that program are heartily accepted by a majority of the nation and of Congress. Indeed, there can only be disagreement over methods—not yet defined—and not over the objectives of much of this program.

* * *

Moreover, had the President not thrown the court plan into Congress, substantial progress might have been made by now toward many of these objectives. A plan for balancing next year's budget could have been worked out; a start could have been made toward reducing tenant farming, and toward the "ever-normal-granary"; we might even have progressed toward labor and wage and hour legislation, toward planning for conservation of natural resources, against monopoly, and it is even possible that a good part of the President's reorganization of the executive departments would be under way.

None of these things should have been impossible under the leadership—if moderately exercised—of the President who returned from Buenos Aires still wrapped in the toga of the "era of good feeling." He might then have followed a nonpartisan method, and worked out legislation toward social objectives which Congress could not have denied, nor the country disapproved. Especially if the C. I. O. and the industrialists, in the background, were exhibiting the same mixture of stubbornness and grim warning in one crisis, or of good sense in another, which produced the automotive and steel union accords.

But there has been no direct progress, since February, toward the objectives outlined at Madison Square Garden. Two things have happened: (1) Congress has wrangled and reduced itself close to insurgency and revolt, to the detriment of governmental efficiency and prestige; (2) the Supreme Court has upheld every New Deal law that has come its way—up until today, at least.

Perhaps it will be a historical riddle whether the President's threat to "pack" the court had this effect on this term's decisions. If, in the end, it can be shown that without the President's threats his plans would have been negatived by the court, and there would have been no use in passing new reform legislation, then there may be a defense for his strategy. But only historians, looking back, can pass an accurate judgment on that.

* * *

Today we can only record what can be seen. And it is perfectly plain that the President is risking his prestige and the success of his remaining term upon his own strategical skill and the effectiveness of Mr. Farley's machine. After Mr. Farley's warning on Friday that the screws will now be turned on the recalcitrants, it is hard to see how the insurgents can retract. Indeed, without underestimating Mr. Farley's talents as a hobgoblin, it is true to say that the time comes when it is more profitable for a politician to go into opposition. Senators Wheeler and Burke and all the others who have temporarily burnt their bridges, know what they are doing, even in the narrow political sense. They think the people are with them and that the patronage won't matter.

Thus it is clear that the President's militant attitude will not be enough to straighten out the session's snarls. An unfavorable report on his plan from the Senate Judiciary Committee seems inescapable. Then, if the opposition think they have enough votes to defeat it on the floor, they will give up filibuster threats, offer to agree to a vote, and it will be the turn of the Administration managers either to take a chance or to seek a compromise.

The things that are happening in Washington are elaborate moves on a highly expert political chessboard. There are not only two players—President and Congress—but the Supreme Court as well. By their decision in the Social Security case, the justices may hold the balance, and well they know it. At the present stage, the President could scarcely have been anything but confident and aggressive, the better—perhaps—to prevent his inevitable compromise from being disastrous from his viewpoint.

In any event, the sooner the Supreme Court fight is ended, and the sooner President and Congress get back to the objectives of national progress outlined at Madison Square Garden, the straighter will seem our path.

Mirror of World Opinion

Beyond Forgetting

IT IS no small or ignoble feeling which turns the eyes of Americans to the streets of London and the abbey church of Westminster today. Something deep in the heart responds to this ancient ritual, with its symbols of a common heritage. He is not our monarch, and, as befits a democracy, the symbols of our government are simplified to a flag. Yet so much of our language and law and custom had their beginnings upon "this England," through the courage and loyalty of common ancestors, that our emotion is simple, direct, inevitable. . . .

As the country has been learning to its better wisdom in recent months, those ancestors labored zealously to preserve in their new charter the sum and substance of that inheritance. Hardly an item entered the Bill of Rights that was not the gain of hard fighting by that "happy breed of men" through generations and centuries. . . .

It is as citizens of a resolute and wholly independent nation that Americans look eastward across the Atlantic today. But they see more than the crowning of a monarch by a great and friendly empire. They see ships sailing westward carrying men and a civilization from that island, their ancestors. They can never forget the preciousness of that heritage. They can never view lightly any symbol which speaks from those common centuries. Whether it recites "sad stories of the death of kings" or seats a young monarch upon his throne, amid the applause of an empire, the appeal is the same and beyond forgetting.—*New York Herald Tribune.*